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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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FIRST STEP TAKEN BY FRANCE TO ISOLATE RUHR COMPLETELY; PASSIVITY POLICY TO CONTINUE

Allied Action to Starve Out
Germany—Other Coercive
Measures Threatened

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Moved by the fact that the occupation of the Ruhr valley has only resulted in the cutting off of the allied supplies of coal, while the German supplies are fairly normal, France has now decided to take the energetic measure of cutting off, in her turn, Ruhr coal from Germany. From today not a single truck of coal will be allowed to leave the Ruhr for the unoccupied regions. Official notice was given last night and orders were issued immediately. This is an extremely severe step, which it is contended Germany has provoked.

It means that unless Germany can procure coal elsewhere, the whole life of the country could be brought to a standstill. It means in effect that Germany will be starved out. It is intended to bring the German Government quickly to a sense of its responsibility. There is the threat that other measures will follow if Germany remains obdurate, but it is difficult to conceive anything worse which can befall Germany than the present action.

Complete Isolation Intended

This is described as only a preliminary move in the separation of the whole Ruhr valley from the Reich. It is intended that other articles than coal may be stopped at the new frontier, controlled by the French. But in reality, nothing that can be stopped will have such an influence on the economic life of the rest of Germany as coal, the export of which is now prohibited. It is one of France's last cards. Here, there appears to be a belief that the German Government will quickly succumb. There is no doubt, however, that Germany has been laying in certain stocks, and has been buying quantities from England and elsewhere. The French blow is not unexpected. The chances are that Germany can hold out for a certain time. The chief problem is whether France will go on much longer, believing that something will come to her out of this Ruhr adventure. As now seen by an impartial observer nothing of advantage can happen for France.

Two Possibilities for Germany

According to this observer there are roughly two possibilities. The first possibility is Germany's surrender; the second possibility is Germany's collapse. Its collapse probably means, not only the utter rout of the mark, but social upheaval, perhaps revolution. My informant is much better qualified to express an opinion on the real life of Germany, than correspondents who live in hotel palaces and barely speak the language.

He assures me that middle-class families are literally unable to procure sufficient nourishment. They subsist on such diet as beet-root and he gave me a number of similar examples. The German people are, however, strongly disciplined. They will never revolt except in the last extremity. Had the German people had the character of the Irish, for example, things would long ago have been very different. If a collapse really comes, even a German revolution of a serious character is probable. In the circumstances which may be foreseen there certainly will not be room for the collection of reparations.

Chances of Getting Reparations

But if, on the other hand, Germany capitulates before final ruin comes, are France's prospects of obtaining reparations any brighter? It would hardly appear so when one considers the fall of the mark and the undoubted dislocation of German industry. These things cannot be put right in a few days. Germany is permanently less able to pay now than it was a month ago.

A prominent authority said to me yesterday that even the British plan was now ancient history, and had no more reference to the present situation than had the earliest demands in the most astronomical figures. The surrender of Germany therefore means only new promises, which it is less possible for the country to keep than ever. In either event therefore, reparations are beginning to disappear entirely from the considerations. The Ruhr enterprise, as a means of pressure has not yet been effective, and when it is it may be too late.

Adventure Is Expensive

As a means of raising revenue, it is obviously a failure and will prove to be more expensive than admitted by the French Government. Troops in garrisons on a peace footing are paid less and cost less than when on active service. Whatever happens, however, France is bound to see the business through. There is little chance of the League of Nations intervening, in spite of statements to the contrary. In order to get results as speedily as possible, the French, therefore, are tightening the screw. They will shoot on Germany's sons committing sabotage; they will expel persons not immediately obeying their orders; new currency will be introduced later, and the customs offices worked all along the frontier.

If Germany resists, it is true that it will be doing France a great deal of

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Germany Refuses to "Negotiate
Under Bayonets"—Rapallo
Treaty Ratifications

By A. H. WILLIAMS
By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—A little ceremony, not without significance occurred at the Foreign Office here on Tuesday night, when Baron von Rosenberg, German Foreign Minister, and Mr. Krescinski, Russian Ambassador to Germany, exchanged the ratifications of the Rapallo Treaty. This occurred almost simultaneously with the authoritative Russian announcement that Georgi Tchitcherin would arrive in Berlin on Saturday from Lausanne. The announcement said that Mr. Tchitcherin would remain in Berlin for a fortnight or more, "to rest after his Lausanne labors."

Germany would not regard as unwelcome any indication by the United States or some other neutral power of their willingness to use their good offices to bring about a conference between representatives of the Reich and those of all the entente powers. This was clearly indicated to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here by Wilhelm Cuno, the Chancellor, in a private conversation after he had received the Berlin correspondence of the American press last night. In a long interview with the American press the Chancellor stressed these chief points.

No Bayonet Negotiations

First, that Germany will not "negotiate under bayonets"; second, that Germany has made "no direct or indirect effort to open negotiations with France and Belgium"; third, that Germany will adhere strictly to the policy of passive resistance. When asked during the course of the interview whether this German refusal to parley with France and Belgium would apply to all the entente powers so long as the Franco-Belgian forces occupied the Ruhr Valley, the Chancellor replied: "The question is too theoretical a one to answer."

Later, when the interview with the American press representatives had ended, and The Christian Science Monitor correspondent asked him specifically whether this refusal would be adhered to if the United States or other power, neutral in the Franco-German clash showed a willingness to use its good offices to bring about a conference, the Chancellor replied: "That would be a different matter."

Opportune Moment for Mediation

This is more than any member of the Government has heretofore said officially. It was taken in high political quarters here to mean that all that is needed now is for the United States or some other power to come forward with the right word. Such a word right now would probably mean the avoidance of the most widespread suffering throughout Germany, and perhaps consequences which it is impossible wholly to envisage, and which would be well calculated to disturb the peace of the world.

Herr Cuno expressed amused surprise when a reporter remarked that another reparations installment was now due, and asked if payment had been made. "It has not been paid," the Chancellor replied.

UNION COAL MINERS TO ASK "FREE SPEECH" IN WEST VIRGINIA

Public Meeting Proposed in Anti-Union Stronghold, With
Resort to Legal Means If Interference Develops

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Plans for a "free speech" meeting in Logan County, anti-union stronghold of the West Virginia coal fields, were announced today by the American Civil Liberties Union, upon receipt of news that the United Mine Workers of America had sought a protective injunction against Logan authorities. In the event of interference with the meeting, the announcement says, the Civil Liberties Union also will resort to legal action for protection.

The avowed purpose of the meeting is to espouse the right of union miners to meet, speak, and organize, and speakers of national prominence have agreed to take part. "There will be no peace in the coal fields until southern West Virginia has the right to organize," says the statement. "Until the rights of free speech and freedom of assembly are freely exercised in the five closed counties, the resort to violence is inevitable. Both political and industrial conditions in West Virginia are now favorable to the attempt to open up these counties, and we propose to go through with it."

Unionists Ask Injunction to Prevent Interference

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 1.—An injunction to prevent Don Chafin, sheriff of Logan County, and the coal operators in that county from assaulting or interfering with members of the United Mine Workers of America was asked in Federal Court here today. Arguments were set for Feb. 12. The injunction would also forbid Mr. Chafin from accepting funds from the Logan coal operators' associations, its individual members or from any other source, to hire deputies for

DRY LAW BRINGS PROSPEROUS ERA FOR CALIFORNIA

Rutter Report Credits Prohibition
for Growing Bank Deposits and Sobriety Increase

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 1 (Special).—The confidential survey on prohibition conditions in California made by Samuel F. Rutter, federal prohibition director of this State, at the request of the prohibition commissioner at Washington and made public there yesterday constitutes powerful refutation of wet propaganda in this State, that prohibition

has accomplished nothing constructive. On the contrary the survey shows that prohibition has proved to be an effective social corrective.

Wide circulation is to be given this report by women's clubs and temperance organizations in California and is expected to entrench more strongly the State and federal law-enforcing agencies now a unit in upholding prohibition in California. Mr. Rutter says in his report:

"The wide statements so often heard recently, 'alleging such frightful increase in crimes of almost every description, fall to stand up under a broadside of cold facts and figures. It is not, however, in the records of the more serious crimes that the effect of prohibition has been most strongly felt. Its beneficial effects are most apparent in the broad region of wretchedness and unhappiness which intervenes between private domestic happiness and public prisons."

The juvenile court statistics and the testimony of various probation officers, divorce court judges and welfare commissions all bear witness to conditions unimprovable and all unite in giving credit for the greater part of this improvement to prohibition enforcement."

As might be expected among the greatest improvements since prohibition is that shown by the number of arrests for drunkenness, the average annual number for the three years since prohibition

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SENATE TO STUDY TIMBER DEPLETION

Appointment of Investigating
Committee Considered Indicating
Nation Faces Shortage

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The subject of reforestation, admittedly one of the most acute problems facing the United States, will be investigated thoroughly, with a view to outlining a definite program, by the Senate committee recently appointed under a resolution introduced in the Senate by Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi.

The committee, appointed a week

BRITAIN TO PURSUE DEFLATION POLICY MORE VIGOROUSLY

New Incentive Comes From Cabinet's
Acceptance of American
Debt Settlement Terms

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 1.—The decision of the British Cabinet to accept the proposed American terms for the funding of the British debt to the United States is generally welcomed here. It means a continuance, instead of abandonment, of the negotiations, since the final word in regard to this debt rests not with the British Cabinet, but

TERMS OF TREATY TO TURKS A COMPLETE CAPITULATION ON PART OF ALLIED POWERS

Consequences of Compact Resulting From Anglo-French
Rivalry in Levant Said to Be Incalculable—Problem
May Yet Be Fought Out on Battlefield

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Special Cable

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The terms of the draft treaty submitted to the Turks yesterday represent an almost complete capitulation by Great Britain, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Greece to the demands formulated by a small Moslem state of some 7,000,000 inhabitants. Viewed objectively, it is one of the most remarkable happenings in history. Its cause is to be found in the jealousies of the western European powers, particularly Anglo-French rivalry in the Levant. Its consequences are incalculable, but it may be said with certainty that the great war has left the vexed Eastern question still unanswered. And that in the present state of the European mentality means the problem may yet be fought out again on the battlefield.

Not Even Temporary Peace

But this humiliating surrender does not necessarily involve even temporary peace. At Lausanne, it is apparently still assumed that the decision rests with Ismet Pasha, the Turkish delegate, for further attempts are being made to persuade him to accept the proposals. As a matter of fact the issue does not rest with Ismet. The decision will be taken by the Ankara assembly and it is beyond the wit of the western mind to foresee the attitude that body will adopt. If they consider the terms logically the Turks are bound to admit the Allies have conceded more than they have any right to expect, offered concessions they have never dared demand even before the Ottoman Empire entered the great war on the wrong side and suffered military disaster. So far indeed have the Allies gone that the essentials of the settlement practically agree with the national pact. Presuming Turkey's claim for a patch of land in Western Anatolia, the European frontiers have been agreed to, with the exception of the desire for Karagatch—at present the station for Karagatch, which lies on the right bank of the Maritza. On the Asiatic side there is no question, save that concerning the Vilayet of Mosul, which it is proposed to submit to the arbitration of the League.

The Straits convention essentially concedes the Ottoman viewpoint, with the exception probably of an unwelcome proposal for the passage of neutral warships when Turkey is at war—unwelcome because the Straits would then be mined and no traffic could pass.

Unlimited Forces

The original idea of keeping out the Turkish troops from Thrace has been abandoned, for to permit an army of 20,000 is effectively to permit unlimited forces. There is no limitation placed on the number of the Ottoman army. The capitulations are abolished. Judicially foreigners are subjected to Turkish laws after five years, the Allies meaning merely ending the attachment of foreign legislative councils to Turkish courts. Financially, foreigners are placed on an equal footing with nationals. The indemnity payable as a result of the great war is reduced to 15,000,000 Turkish pounds gold.

Compared with the terms of the Treaty of Sèvres all this represents a complete concession unjustified by circumstances and fraught with self-evident dangers. Even do the Allies possess no sanctions that would be accepted out of hand by any reasonable body of men, but in addition it is to be the first to recognize the necessity of paying something to get the British forces out of Turkish territory. The national pact consists largely of vaguely worded doctrines and the only specific infringement of its stipulations is the refusal of plebiscites in Eastern Thrace and Arab territories and the temporary judicial and financial restrictions suffered in substitution for the capitulations.

If, however, the Ankara Assembly proves to be unreasonable on whatever motive, there are naturally numerous points on which objections may be raised. The utmost will be made, if only in order to bargain, of the removal of the British army from Gallipoli and the British fleet from the Sea of Marmara. But—and here lies the danger—the Kemalists, having gained so much, may decide that the rest is within their grasp and prove obdurate in such matters as Karagatch, the complete abolition of judicial and fiscal restrictions and the immediate settlement of an obscure controversy in their favor.

Once more they have been encouraged by France to regard the Allies' peace terms as merely the basis of negotiation. There is a mystery surrounding M. Poincaré's note to Ankara, which may only be cleared up by its publication in full, but whatever its tenor it certainly gave the impression that France was indisposed to insist upon acceptance and ready to continue the negotiations. We have this from authoritative quarters in Paris and it is significant that Constantinople telegrams also report that the French High Commissioner informed the Kemalist representative that the treaty was intended as the basis of discussion and Turkish objections to any of its features would meet the friendliest consideration from the French Government.

It is interesting to note that France has done this on previous occasions when the Allies agreed upon proposals and it is quite understandable in the present circumstances that France should wish to avoid com-



Senate Committee on Reforestation

Left to Right—D. U. Fletcher, Florida; C. L. McNary, Oregon; G. H. Moses, New Hampshire; Pat Harrison, Mississippi, and James Couzens, Michigan.

RUSSIA REFUSES STRAITS SOLUTION OFFERED BY ALLIES

Georgi Tchitcherin Declares He
Will Never Consent Until
Demands Are Satisfied

By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Feb. 1.—Georgi Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, in a special session of the Near East Conference devoted to the Straits question, today refused to accept the allied proposals and declared that he would never consent to them until the demands of Russia were satisfied.

The forces which lead to peace, described by Richard Washburn Child, the American observer, as irresistible, unless met by utter recklessness, have been very active in the last 24 hours and appear to have made appreciable gains. A temperate, though persistent, confidence that the treaty will be signed has reigned since the conclusion of yesterday's session for the formal submission to the treaty to the Turks when, despite the disquieting indications of the day before, the Allies presented a united front in requesting Ismet Pasha, the Turkish delegate, to give a definite answer without unreasonable delay. Forcible appeals that he accept were made by allied spokesmen, Mr. Child, and by the representatives of Rumania, Serbia, and Croatia.

The apprehensions that the conference would be broken up between Lord Curzon's announced determination to leave on Friday night and Ismet's insistence upon at least eight days longer in which to consider were

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Alaskans Want Refugees to Settle in Wheatfields

Leading Bankers and Merchants Send Plea to Washington
in Behalf of 900 Russians Now in Philippine Ports

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 1 (By The Associated Press).—A movement among business men here to have the 800 or 900 Russian refugees now in Philippine ports settle in Alaska was given formal shape today.

M. Spaulding, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and the presidents of three banks have joined in a request to the national Administration that the refugees be allowed to immigrate to the wheat belt of Alaska, between here and Fairbanks.

MANILA, Feb. 1 (By The Associated Press).—The last three belated Russian refugee ships arrived today, making a total of 11 now at Mariveles quarantine station.

Admiral Stark, commander of the Vladivostok exiles, and his chief of staff, Captain Firmin, came to Manila tonight to spend the week-end at the

Fall in France

For the time being it is not possible to look beyond the immediate effect of yesterday's decision, which has been to strengthen sterling exchange not only in relation to the dollar, but also compared with French francs. Last night the franc touched the unprecedentedly low level of 80 to £1 and, although a slight recovery has since occurred, the franc remains at less than one-third of its normal value in sterling—a state of things which cannot be dissociated from the international indebtedness policy pursued.

The fall in the franc is a danger signal which no section of the people in the world can afford to ignore. It stands for a situation in which France threatens itself to become involved in the economic morass, in which Germany and Russia already helplessly founder. Britain and America, the other great powers, alone are on dry land, but the only rope within their reach which might be thrown to endangered peoples is in the keeping of the League of Nations and for reasons of Anglo-American differences cannot presently be used.

SECTS' GARB BARRED IN OREGON SCHOOLS

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 1 (Special).—A bill to prohibit the wearing of sectarian garb by teachers in the public schools of Oregon became a law yesterday when it was signed by Gov. Walter M. Pierce after having passed both houses of the Oregon Legislature. The law is designed to correct a condition in the public schools in several Roman Catholic communities where school boards whose members are Roman Catholics have placed the teaching in the hands of nuns. The new law will become effective within 90 days.

GREGORIAN CALENDAR ADOPTED

By Special Cable
ATHENS, Feb. 1.—By legislative decree the Gregorian calendar will, on March 1, supersede the Julian, which has hitherto been in general use here. This means that the Greek church is being absorbed in the world-wide inter-church movement.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

ALTHOUGH an official invitation has not yet been extended, it is expected that the British sovereigns will pay a state visit to Rome in April. A date has not yet been fixed, but the visit is certain to be made after the marriage of the Duke of York and Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, youngest daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, and when the international outlook is clearer.

Among other important reforms decided upon by the Cabinet recently is the definite settlement of the provincial administrative boundaries. When the kingdom of Italy was formed in 1861, it was divided into 60 provinces or counties, which number was subsequently increased by the annexation of new territory, as a result of the wars for Italian unity. With the addition of the large province of Venice, which was ceded to Italy after the treaty of Vienna in 1866, the total number of Italian provinces was 68; and four years later after the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops, another province was added bringing their number to 69, which has remained unaltered until the signing of the treaties of St. Germain in 1919 and of Rapallo in 1921. The boundaries of Italy were further extended to the north and to the east, and the addition of new territory rendered necessary their division into provinces, mainly for administrative reasons. Italians regard the failure of previous governments to discharge the elementary duty of delimiting the administrative units of the reformed territories as the greatest proof of their unworthiness; and Signor Mussolini therefore was correspondingly anxious to make good their delinquencies at the earliest possible date. Four new provinces have thus been added, namely, Trent, Trieste, Istria and Zara, in Dalmatia. The total of Italian provinces today is therefore 73.

The limitation of boundaries has been a very difficult task as the Government had to take into consideration the position of the German and Slavs of the newly-annexed territories, as well as the special prerogatives which several towns, especially in the Trieste Province, enjoyed under the Hapsburg Monarchy. Trieste, for example, formed a separate municipality, whilst Gorizia and Gradisca each formed a county. Signor Mussolini has now decided that Gorizia should be added to the Province of Udine. The population of the former town has not failed to protest against the Government's decisions which greatly diminishes the importance of that historical town. Demonstrations were held and long telegrams demanding the revocation of the royal decree were sent to Signor Mussolini. But the Fascist Government, in the strongest terms, saying that the best way of showing respect to the mother country was by absolute and blind obedience to his decisions, which have been taken after careful examination of the interests of the Nation as a whole, and that the king had sacrificed for the general welfare of the nation.

Washington Observations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. IRWIN B. LAUGHLIN of Pennsylvania, a resident of Washington, has just been nominated a regent of the Smithsonian Institution by President Harding to succeed Alexander Graham Bell. Mr. Laughlin is one of the distinguished "career men" of the American diplomatic service and is still on the active list, though not assigned to duty. He was secretary to Senator Lodge at the Washington Armament Conference. Mr. Laughlin was counselor at the London Embassy continuously from 1912 to 1919, rendering conspicuous service during the war. Previously he had been on duty in Japan, Siam, China, Russia, Greece, Montenegro, France, Turkey and Germany. He is largely interested in the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation.

Thomas Hastings, New York architect, is en route to England to superintend reconstruction of the London mansions presented to the United States by J. Pierpont Morgan for embassy purposes. Two houses, standing at Prince's Gate, opposite Hyde Park, are being converted into one, with a new single entrance. Congress appropriated \$150,000 for reconstruction and furnishings. It is expected that it will be July 1, at the earliest, before Ambassador Harvey will be able to take possession.

The International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association, which held a notable conference in Washington in December, is circulating the facsimile of a letter addressed to the conference by President Harding. Mr. Harding has been "a Chautauqua man" in his day, his lecture on Alexander Hamilton having delighted many a brown-tinted audience in the middle west. "It has been to me a personal satisfaction," wrote the President to Dr. Paul M. Pearson, president of the International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association, "as well as an intellectual and spiritual opportunity, to be numbered among the lecturers who have carried the message of Chautauqua throughout the country. Indeed, one may with much confidence say that this splendid educational movement has found its greatest intellectual beneficiaries among those who, addressing varied audiences in differing and wide-scattered communities, have known the eagerness with which the people, to the number of many millions annually, seek illumination of public questions and the broadening of community vision."

Nobody in the country can be taking a livelier interest in the project to put adequate housing accommodations at

Rome, Feb. 1. When in March of last year, Senator Garroni, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, signed an agreement with the Turkish Government, presided over by Ismet Pasha, it was generally believed that Italian diplomacy had scored a great success, which assured Italy a privileged position and a most favorable treatment by the economic concessions of large tracts of territory in Asia Minor. Although that treaty could not be carried into effect immediately, as these territories were under the influence of the Nationalist Government of Ankara, still Italy hoped that in the event of the overthrow of the Constantinople Government by the Ankara Government, the latter would recognize Italy's position and the agreements signed by the former. But shortly after the Turkish victories over the Greeks, the National Assembly of Ankara issued a statement whereby the acts of the Constantinople Government were considered null and void. This was a blow to Italy; nevertheless negotiations were started once more. Apparently an agreement has now been reached by which Italy is entrusted with the construction of the railway from Adalia to Konia, as well as other important railway of the sections in the interior of Asia Minor.

There is again talk of the imminent probability of an engagement between the Italian hereditary prince, Prince Umberto, and Princess Marie Jose, the charming daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians. Italians are looking forward to this engagement, for Princess Marie Jose is sufficiently known in Italy, having spent many years in a college in Tuscany. She is quite familiar with the Italian language, and has always shown a keen interest not only in Italian literature and art, but also in Italian politics. The union between the two royal houses will also be important from the political viewpoint, as it will serve to form a closer bond between Italy and Belgium, which is earnestly desired by the people of both nations.

The reform of the bureaucracy is steadily proceeding. Each minister has already made a careful investigation in his own department, and has presented to the Premier a memorandum suggesting a reduction of the personnel and other innovations which will remove the obstacles to the machinery of the state administration running smoothly. The most important item in the program presented by the War Minister, General Diaz, for army reform. Besides the extension of the term of compulsory military service from 12 to 18 months, the army is remodeled on an entirely new standard, with innovations and modifications in the organization of the warfare. The country is to be divided into military regions, each of which, in case of a call to arms, will be able to furnish a complete defensive force, capable of repulsing attacks either by sea or by air, so that the main body of the army will be free to concentrate without great difficulties on that part of the frontier most

the disposal of the vice-presidents than Thomas R. Marshall. When he was president of the United States Senate, he once opined to this writer: "There are just three ways for a vice-president to get along financially. He can live above his income; he can be a grafter, or he can make money on the side." Mr. Marshall permitted himself to be asked which one of those paths he trod. He said he lectured and wrote, as a means of making both ends meet, but never lucrative enough to afford an automobile.

There has come off the press recently at the Government Printing Office a bulky volume of nearly 1800 pages. It is the official record of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and contains the verbatim proceedings of plenary sessions in English and French texts. The compiler of this historic compendium is Gaillard Hunt, who has been "editor" for the Department of State since 1921 and functioned in that capacity at the Conference. During the war Mr. Hunt was a State Department adviser on citizenship questions. A Louisiana by birth, he is the author of a number of standard volumes on American historical events. Bailie Blanchard, long attached to the American Embassy at Paris, supervised the French version of the Conference record. It can be had for \$1.75 from the Superintendent of documents at the Government Printing Office.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, whose attack on prohibition enforcement has agitated the Nation, has just instituted a series of publications called "Tracts for Today." They are designed to set the American public to thinking things through in various realms of political activity. Tracts Nos. 1 and 2 are off the press, and deal, respectively, with "The Nation and the State vs. the Nation Without the State," by Dr. Butler, and "The Courts and the People," by Albert J. Beveridge. February tracts will deal with "Senator La Follette's Attack on the Supreme Court," "A Rational Immigration Policy," "Should We Recognize Soviet Russia?" and "What Is the Matter With the Railways?" F. W. W.

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open to invasion. Italy will have, in time of peace, an army 250,000 strong.

Italian public opinion is indignant at the "revelation" made by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, to the effect that the gold which Italy deposited at the British Treasury during the war as a guarantee toward the future payment of the credits which were then advanced by the British Government has been sent to America. The Italian press has been discussing whether that amount of gold was given to Great Britain as a temporary deposit or as a partial payment of the debts contracted by Italy during the war. The majority of public opinion here believes that Great Britain is bound to give back to Italy the 500,000,000 gold lire which was temporarily deposited in the Bank of England in order to help Great Britain to obtain credits from America in the interest of the Allies for the prosecution of the war.

Former governments have been so profuse with the grant of decorations that the number of recipients exceeded by far the limits fixed by the statute. These decorations were generally given on the recommendations of deputies which the ministers should not refuse to comply with for fear of losing their support and vote in



Two Large Wheels of Tut-ankh-amen's Chariot
About a Dozen Objects Are Still to Be Taken Out of the Outer Chamber of the Ancient Egyptian Ruler's Tomb. These Having Been Left to the Last on Account of the Difficulty of Carrying Them Through the Narrow Underground Passage

More Treasures Are Recovered From King Tut-ankh-amen's Tomb

LUXOR, Egypt, Feb. 1. (By The United Press).—The last of the treasures of King Tut-ankh-amen were being removed yesterday from the outer chamber of his tomb, in the Valley of the Kings, preparatory to opening the sealed inner room, where the monarch of more than 3000 years ago is believed to lie.

It is likely that several days will elapse before the excavators break through the walled-up doorway leading to the inner tomb, as all the contents of the outer chamber must first be removed. They are very fragile, and can be handled only by experts. Therefore the work of removal is proceeding slowly.

There are about a dozen objects left to be taken out, including chariots and two couches of state. They have been left to the last because of the extreme difficulty of carrying them to the light of day, through the narrow underground passage, without damage.

French excavators in the near-by Medine Valley have discovered a small brick pyramidical mortuary chapel belonging to the period of Tut-ankh-amen. This is not a part of the royal tomb, but probably was built for a court official or contemporary plutocrat. Hundreds of tourists are flocking to

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ILLINOIS WOMEN SEEK BETTER LAWS

Child Labor and Education Figure Prominently in Discussion at Legislative Forum

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Laws that Illinois women want enacted by the present Legislature were explained today at the Illinois Women's Joint Legislative Forum. The meeting is statewide. Club women, business women, lawyers, teachers, nurses, trade union women, women political leaders, the W. C. T. U., the Illinois Farmers' Institute, and the Illinois Federation of Colored Women's Clubs were represented.

This is the first time the Illinois League of Women Voters and the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs have held the forum though, under other auspices, it dates back some years.

Measures discussed concern child labor and education and provisions for boarding dependent children in family homes at public expense. The

eight-hour day for women is considered by the women as one of the most important legislative questions in Illinois today, and the minimum wage for women was also discussed. Other proposed legislation was a farm colony for women offenders and an indeterminate sentence, re-establishment of the state immigrants' commission, jury duty for women and civil service.

ANTI-CIGARETTE LAW SUPPORTED IN KANSAS

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 1. (By The Associated Press).—The bill providing for repeal of the Kansas Anti-Cigarette Law, introduced in the lower house of the Legislature early in the session, is commanding state-wide interest.

Very few of the petitions being received are favorable to the repealing measure. Probably half presented as far in the House bear on this subject.

WASHINGTON GIVES RUM PERMIT TO 377 FOREIGN DIPLOMATISTS

America May Adopt Restrictions Similar to Those Imposed on Embassy Officials by Britain

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Foreign diplomats stationed in Washington may have to content themselves with rations of liquor. Highly suggestive information has recently come into the possession of the United States Government, showing that there is a first-class precedent for restricting the quantity of alcoholic drink which foreign representatives may bring into the country duty-free. The precedent has been established by the British Government and affects the diplomatic corps stationed in London. This writer has had access to documentary evidence which deals with the British regulations. Certain federal authorities are of the opinion that the British restrictive scheme offers an effective method for limiting "diplomatic liquor" in Washington, demonstrated personal wants, and even of restricting its importation to higher officials of embassies and legations. They believe that if the British system were introduced in Washington, "bootlegging diplomacy" would be curtailed, if not entirely stopped.

British Restrictions
The British Foreign Office rule governing wines and spirits designed for consumption by diplomatic officials is as follows:
As regards articles brought by a foreign diplomatic representative and his staff on first arrival in this country:—
As often as an ambassador, minister or chargé d'affaires is accredited to this country by a foreign power, the Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are apprised of such an appointment by a communication from the Foreign Office. Directions are thereupon given to the Commissioners of Customs to observe the usual respect in the examination of the baggage and effects of the new representative and of his suite, and such articles as are for his private use, and which persons of his rank may be supposed to require for domestic purposes, are passed duty free.

But with respect to wine, spirits and cigars or tobacco, under the following limitations—namely, in the case of an ambassador, the quantity of wine is limited to one tun, or 252 gallons; in case of a minister or chargé d'affaires, to half that quantity. The quantity of spirits is limited to 10 gallons, and the quantity of cigars or manufactured tobacco must not exceed five pounds in weight.

Secretaries of embassy or legation and attaches are not allowed articles duty-free. The information in official possession at Washington further sets forth that the amount of "diplomatic liquor" allowed to enter Great Britain duty-free is also restricted during the diplomatists' sojourn in London, as well as at the time of their first arrival on British soil.

The British Isles are, of course, not under prohibition laws, but the duties on wines, champagnes and spirits (liquor brandies, etc.), are exceedingly heavy. They are said to increase the cost of such drink, over duty-free cost, by at least 100 per cent.

To Halt Private Profit
It is with a view to preventing privileged foreigners in Great Britain from trafficking for private profit in unlimited quantities of duty-free liquor that the British regulations were instituted. They aim, in fact, to prevent "diplomatic bootlegging," just as the American authorities are bent upon preventing it in Washington.

Diplomatists on duty in London can

purchase all the imported wines, champagnes and spirits they please under ordinary conditions in Great Britain, but by doing so they at least do not cheat the British Treasury out of excise revenue or have any incentive to bootleg. It will be noticed, also, that the British do not permit every one associated with a legation or embassy in London to import duty-free liquor. No one below the rank of an ambassador, minister or chargé d'affaires enjoys that privilege.

At Washington everybody or anybody connected with a diplomatic establishment has unrestricted liquor-import rights. He may be only an employee of a fourth-grade attaché, earning \$100 a month. He can bring in, extra-territorially, as much champagne as an ambassador of the richest power. All he has to do is to file his application in the regular way through the State Department and make his own arrangements for the possession of his stuff at the port of arrival and transport it "under his own steam" to any desired point of destination.

When it is understood that the latest Washington diplomatic list contains "diplomatic liquor" privileges on no fewer than 377 persons, men and women, and that the number shortly will exceed 400, the possibilities in the situation are apparent. A large number of these privileged foreigners resided in New York—financial attachés, commercial attachés and the like. Peru has an "honorary commercial attaché" in Boston.

FRAUD IS UNCOVERED IN MOTOR INSURANCE
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Details of widely practiced frauds in automobile insurance have been revealed by the conviction of Gustavus Weber of Brooklyn on a charge of grand larceny in the first degree by a jury before Judge Alfred J. Talley in General Sessions. It is alleged that Mr. Weber, formerly an insurance broker at 1170 Broadway, swindled clients out of about \$30,000 through an intricate system of placing automobile insurance, said to be currently in vogue. In this case it has been shown that the money paid by the automobile owner passed through the hands of five intermediaries before reaching the insurance company.

Owen W. Bohan, assistant district attorney, who brought the case, says that owing to the complex methods employed, he doubts whether any automobile owner who has paid his premium has any way of knowing if his car is insured. So involved was the plan that the district attorney's office is said to have spent about a year preparing the case for a jury.

Mr. Weber received the premiums on at least \$1,000,000 worth of cars, it is believed, between Feb. 1, 1920, and Nov. 4, 1920, but only about one-fourth of the premiums, it is further alleged, reached the company that was supposed to have issued the insurance.

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RAILROAD CHANGES FOLLOW
DEMAND FOR MORE SERVICEGreater Efficiency in Equipment and Men Pointed Out
as the Trend in America

Demand for greater service from American railroads is forcing radical changes. Wastefulness and inefficiency in either men or equipment are necessarily yielding to methods that provide transportation adequate to needs. Coal-consuming steam locomotives of but 10 per cent efficiency are giving way to the less wasteful gasoline, oil-burning or electric engine. Conciliation and production are replacing strikes and stagnation. Some phases of these problems with special reference to more obvious innovations coming slowly, perhaps, but surely are dealt with in a series of articles that will appear in The Christian Science Monitor. The first article follows:

The pressing problem of the American railroads is to give more transportation. The days of ambushed steel trail across mountain and cañon, the titanic struggle between rival captains of industry who found time in a battle with a vast and virgin continent to come to grips with each other, have given way to an era in which the energy of the railroads is being poured into the production of more and more efficient locomotives of wires humming in the wind with the incalculable power they carry from turbine to engine, of the chemist's spotless laboratory where new fuel formulas originate, and plans laid for the future, to turn the energy of vegetable matter into industrial alcohol, and to make such a vast waste of land as that found in one region of South Africa yield a fuel from its weed crop of prickly pears sufficient to turn all the motor vehicles of the territory and in time railroads.

These are achievements bound up with railroad history of the future—they lie not far ahead. The disorder and disorganization that now mark some of America's carriers must give place to efficiency. Not less through the utilization of new sources of power will the change come, and through the better use of existing equipment, of engines, rolling-stock, and above all—men.

The present rail era began with the war. The huge steel web of carriers that enmeshed America on the Armistice comprised a vast and intricate system, a total trackage equal to a ten-track railroad round the globe; a labor force of 1,600,000 men; 65,000 locomotives and 2,500,000 cars; and capital securities of some \$20,000,000. This is the industry that sprouted from that historic rail and other steel progenitors which Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, laid 95 years ago—the first rail of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

This system represents America's ability to move freely within herself; it makes the country's life fluid instead of fixed. This was the weapon America carried into the World War. Startling changes are ahead of it, and the transition will not be slow, judging by the changes of the past. In a short 20 years the railroad ton-miles have almost trebled, according to a statement issued by the United States Chamber of Commerce, following a conference of rail, motor car and waterway executives in New York. Now it is a question of "what the railroads will do the next 20 years, and how increasing volume will be met for." Transportation executives are alive to the problems ahead, and they decided at their meeting, at which Herbert Hoover and some of the most prominent railway men of the country took part, to start immediately a nationwide survey of the situation involved. "There is great concern among all sections of American industry—mining, manufacturing, distribution—over the question of adequate transportation for our ever-increasing national commerce," they asserted. "There is necessity for the speedy adoption of a national transportation policy which shall provide for further expansion of commerce."

War Changes Situation
The political considerations that bind the railroads at present should be understood, to get a clear picture of the present situation. For long compulsory competition was part of the federal and state policy toward the carriers, and an industry, which in the long run is naturally monopolistic, had been kept from consolidating. Roads were hampered in those days. They were caged by restrictive legislation. The prohibitions were like a conjuring trick: certain component eggs were being prevented from turning into an omelet by the untiring vigilance of 45 state cooks and a federal chef. The Great Northern-Pacific, the Great Northern-Pacific-Southern Pacific were forcibly prevented from joining fortunes, and remained in a curious state of arrested scrambling.

The war changed matters. The efficiency that comes from large-scale operations was made legal, and encouraged, for private management crumpled in the 1917 strain, when all the evils of compulsory competition and the supervision of 45 states, with resulting safety appliance duplication, abnormally full "full crews," and restrictions frightening off new capital, became acutely manifest.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, formed in 1887, when revelations of preferential rates granted Standard Oil products made the time ripe, has emerged from the war with extraordinary powers. Long before the war, in the words of Prof. I. Leo Sharfman of the University of Michigan, "the American railroad system was failing, in constantly increasing measure, to meet the growing transportation needs of the country. The condition still remains. Under the

semi-nationalization of war days, the roads were kept going, people were fed, the long, gay trains of waving, khaki-clad soldiers were kept moving, their supplies were rushed after them. With the armistice the full strain on rail facilities was felt.

Public Co-operation Needed
Few people realize what the war did to the railroads. Before the war gentlemen agreements tended to replace price-cutting competition that became disastrous when it went beyond the point of being an economically safe regulation. After the war the roads emerged, no longer with the right to fix their own rates, to determine the wages of their employees or to issue stocks and bonds, without first having proved their case before the Interstate Commerce Commission, or the Railroad Labor Board. Americans talk of nationalization as of something new and strange, yet on their own railroads private operation in a strict sense is passing; the Government supervises business, a billion Government dollars are invested in railroads, and this sum is likely to be more before it is less. The public could do much, not only in the way of bringing a solution of the carriers' problems, if they would adopt a co-operative policy toward them, as an industry in which some of their Government's money, and consequently their own, is invested.

The average American freight car, which is the index of all railroad progress, was left by the Armistice moving less than 30 miles a day; carrying a load less than 30 tons, and with an unenviable bad order record. To improve all these factors is a question of efficient management. In every one of them railroads have been progressively improving for a decade.

In the 10 years before the war, wages increased 70 per cent, the freight load was made 66 per cent heavier, traffic output per employee increased over half, while rates did not change.

This means that a virtual rebuilding of the roads has been going on all the time, that heavier roadbeds and rails, reduced grades and curves, bigger engines and freight cars, more tracks and terminals have been put into operation.

These are improvements of the past. The improvements of the future—and they are not far off—give promise of dwarfing them.

Senator Cummins' Plan
Political restrictions governing carriers at present which shall be understood in connection with rail changes of the future were based on three ideas which Senator Cummins, head of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, put into effect after the war.

First, in an scheme of reorganization, railroad operation must be sufficiently profitable to attract new capital for expansion; adequate profits are only possible with adequate rates; rates adequate for the average railroad will produce profits more than adequate, or downright excessive, for stronger roads.

The co-ordination of these propositions is the "weak-and-strong-road" policy, embodied in the Transportation Act. The policy also had three parts. It allowed the recapture by the Government for general railroad purposes of a profit of individual companies in excess of 6 per cent of property value (which was held to be a "fair profit").

The consolidation of the weak with the strong roads into a limited number of large systems in order to dilute the earnings of the rich roads for the benefit of the poorer ones, and eventually to set up a group of consolidated roads with approximately the same earning power so that rates could be adjusted to leave no excess profits to "recapture."

With these established, Senator Cummins made the third plank, for a guarantee of a "fair return" to the carriers as a whole, with the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered to establish rates that would produce this result.

Need of Efficiency Proved
The present act does not guarantee the earnings of any special road, nor its interest or dividends; individual initiative is not stunted by removing the fear of failure or hope of reward. The unsuccessful road can go bankrupt now as easily through incompetent management as later. That is why the need of electrification, the introduction of new fuels and the motorization of terminals is stronger than ever.

Efficiency must be won; it will come through higher morale and new inventions.

In straightening out tangles in the Transportation Act there is good chance for improved service. An anomaly is the power of the separate Railroad Labor Board to set wages, quite apart from the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix freight and passenger rates. It is as though a wife decided on a household's expense account quite regardless of a husband's income. Governmental as well as conjugal facility would probably be furthered if the budget could be made a family matter.

New Methods Will Tell
The constant development which is shown to have taken place in the

past decade is certain to continue, but now in new directions, for the work of rebuilding American carriers on a sounder basis, and a larger scale is now partly accomplished. Twenty years ago who would have been bold enough to forecast the startling transformation to be wrought at the Grand Central Terminal, New York, where magnificent office buildings have taken the place of smoke blackened tracks, through the installation of electricity? Such developments indicate that other changes, ever more revolutionary are certain to come. There is a constant struggle for efficiency. New methods of employing men and machines will tell their own story in the future.

The Northern Heavens
for February Evenings

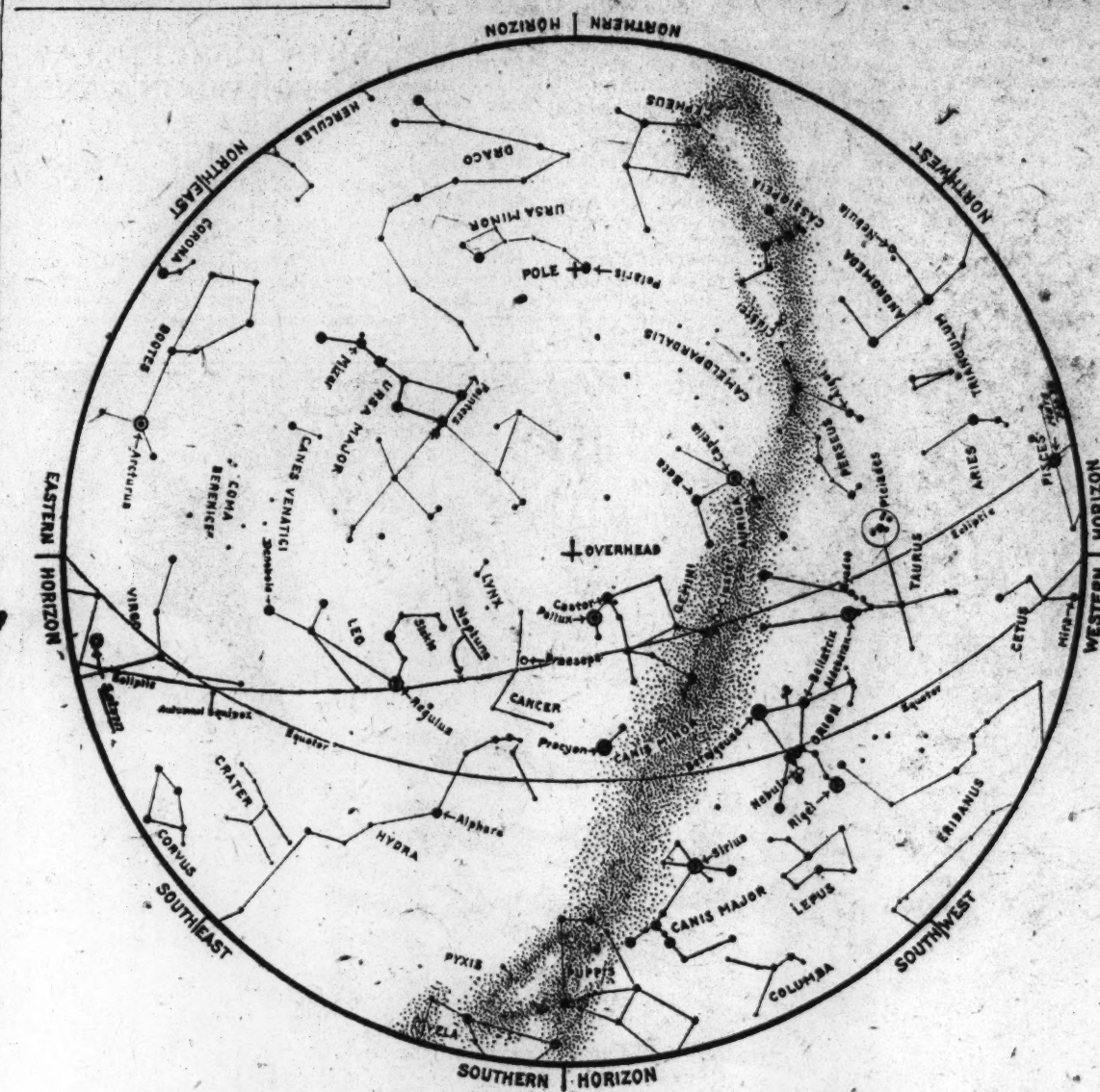
By EDWARD SKINNER KING
THE most striking of the winter constellations, perhaps, is Orion, the giant hunter depicted in the old star charts as armed with a club and bearing a hairy pelt for a shield. Longfellow writes:

On his arm the lion's hide
Scatters across the midnight air,
The golden radiance of its hair.
No constellation is better known
The quadrangle of stars enclosing

have greatly changed the aspect of the nebula through the ages.

The Mystery of Nebulæ

What is this luminous, unformed body, which occupies in the sky an area about equal to a full moon? It is thought to be wisps and clouds of dust, drifting hither and thither slowly, and carrying molecules of gas with them. The dust is so finely divided that light-pressure—as it is called—from the



The February Evening Sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, the "Southern Horizon" directly overhead, with the "Northern Horizon" at the bottom, the constellations they will appear on Feb. 5 at 11 p. m., Feb. 21 at 10 p. m., March 8 at 9 p. m., and March 23 at 8 p. m., in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

30,000 WORKERS
IDLE IN SWEDENPaper and Steel Industry Plants
Affected by Wage Controversy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Thirty thousand workers in the paper industry and many other thousands in the steel mills of Sweden have been idle this week because of a wage controversy, according to information received from Stockholm by Olaf H. Lamm, Swedish consul general in New York.

Paper and steel are the two largest export industries of Sweden and the United States is one of the heaviest buyers of these two products. Last year this country received 400,000 tons of newsprint paper from Sweden and England bought about as large a quantity.

The controversy began, it was said, the first of the year. The workers in the paper and pulp mills went on a strike at that time, and since then not many of the plants had been in operation. The wage question alone was involved, the mill owners seeking a reduction in wages and the workers demanding more money. Sweden has a law providing for arbitration, but so far the workers and mill owners have not been able to agree on arbitration.

NEW YORK OBELISK
KEEPS WRONG TIME

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—According to M. B. Cotsworth F. R. G. S. of Vancouver, B. C., who is visiting in New York, the famous stone obelisk in Central Park, which was carved in Egypt 3500 years ago, was not set accurately with reference to the points of the compass so that it does not now keep correct time.

A park engineer verified the error, finding that the deviation is 13 degrees 35 minutes from the true north, thus making the clock time wrong by 27 minutes and 10 seconds at noon daily.

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their endeavors a new agent may be discovered on earth, perhaps of remarkable as well as useful properties. Large as is the Great Nebula, it is small compared with a larger nebula cloud which envelopes the whole constellation. This nebula appears only on photographs of prolonged exposure. The dust clouds in Orion dim the stars beyond. The radiation of the stars which excite the dust and gas into incandescence does not penetrate far. It is therefore concluded that the Orion nebula may be considered almost as a superficial fluorescence of the gaseous portion of the vast dark cloud. Thus, the mass of dust and gas, standing almost stationary as related to our stellar system, is made visible only by the glow on its surface. What secrets are hidden within its depths, what powers its stupendous size may possess in celestial economy, can at present be only imagined.

At the right hand of Orion, we may see the Hyades, and the Pleiades, parts of the constellation of Taurus. At the left of Orion is Canis Major, in which the "Dog-star," Sirius, shines most brilliantly. Above and on the other side of the Milky Way we come to Procyon, the "Fore-dog" in Canis Minor. The Twins, with Castor and Pollux, are high near the zenith. Passing northerly along the galaxy, we meet Auriga, Perseus, Cassiopeia, and Cepheus. The Big Dipper is climbing to its greatest height, which it reaches before morning. Below it Draco stretches down to the horizon. In the northeast Boötes is rising, and Arcturus comes into view. Leo is almost due east, followed by Virgo just rising. Hydra, Corvus, and Crater in the southeast complete our survey.

The Planets

The planet Venus is a morning star and reaches its greatest elongation west of the sun on Feb. 4. It appears when viewed with a telescope as a little half-disk like the moon at the quarter. The planet is very bright. Mercury reaches its western elongation on Feb. 23. About that date it may be seen in the eastern sky before sunrise. It is much duller in lustre than Venus. Mars remains in the evening sky. It sets a little before 10 p. m. At the end of February the time of setting will be only six minutes earlier than at the beginning of the month. Saturn rises just before our time of observation, and adds its beauty to Virgo where it is now placed. Jupiter appears after midnight. Uranus is near the sun, and Neptune, although its favorable position is indicated on the map, is always much too faint for unaided vision.

JEWISH WOMEN TO AID
PALESTINE PROGRAM

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—That \$9,000 Jewish settlers and pioneers are now at work in Palestine, more than 30,000 of whom have arrived since the war, and that out of the \$2,000,000 or more sent to Palestine for the benefit of this community and their newly acquired homeland 70 per cent came from the United States, were two of the interesting facts disclosed at the first birthday celebration in New York of the Women's League of the Keren Heresod, the women's organization of the Palestine Foundation Fund.

Mrs. Richard Gottheil, president of the league, asked for a mod of \$1,000,000 to be collected from among Jewish women in America, and launched a national membership campaign for an enrollment of 500,000 women to aid in the rebuilding of Palestine.

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VACCINATION LAW
MAY BE AMENDEDBill in Pennsylvania Assembly
Excludes Conscientious Op-
ponents From Practice

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 1 (Special).—A bill now pending before the Pennsylvania General Assembly amends the present act requiring vaccination of school children, by excluding from the requirement the children of persons having conscientious objections to vaccination.

The bill, which was introduced by Henry L. Lauer, Representative from Juniata County, has been referred to the Committee on Public Health and Sanitation.

The present law as amended in 1921 requires children to show the scar of a successful vaccination before being admitted to any school of the State. Mr. Lauer's bill would amend the act by adding the following:

"Provided, however, that this act shall not be construed to prevent admission to any school of the child of any person who has conscientious objections to vaccination where the parent of such child shall file in writing his objections with the board of school directors, superintendent, or other person in charge of any public, private or parochial school.

"Any such declaration so filed shall be accepted the same as a certificate of vaccination and shall be kept on file as long as the child is a pupil of that school or school district."

"In the case of an epidemic of small-pox the board of school directors, superintendent, or principal or any person in charge of the school shall have power to exclude any such child so long as the epidemic shall last in the district or in the adjoining district."

BILL SEEKS TO CURB
HEALTH BOARD LAWS

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 1 (Special).—

An amendment to a bill enlarging the powers of the state Board of Health was received favorably in the Arizona House of Representatives here yesterday.

As turned back, the bill bears a provision that "Neither the state Board of Health nor any health officer shall interfere with the practice of medicine or the practice of religion, nor deprive any individual of his right to the practice of religion, nor deprive any individual of his right to the kind of practice or practitioner of his choice, providing this section does not exempt anyone from the operation of the sanitary laws of the State."

FUNDAMENTALISTS ORGANIZE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Baptist Fundamental Association of the Metropolitan Area was formed at a meeting attended by "several hundred" Baptist Clergymen and laymen, and held in Calvary Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton, pastor. The purpose of the organization is to wage a campaign against "the increasing hold-ness of radicals and religious rationalists" in the Baptist denomination. Dr. Straton was elected president.

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OAKLAND, CALIF.

In One Week

The week ending Jan. 6, 1923

The Christian Science Monitor printed all the advertisements which are shown on this page, and many more of the same kind.

Each clipping reproduces an advertisement of a store or shop in some city of the United States, Canada or Great Britain. Now follow the arrows—you will find that they point to the names of nationally-distributed and nationally-advertised products, featured by local merchants in their own Monitor advertising.

Men's and women's clothing, shoes, corsets, gloves, hosiery, hats, underwear, trunks, cameras, phonographs, automobiles, batteries, fountain pens, pianos and players, silverware, lamps, typewriters—these are some of the nationally-advertised products mentioned by name on this page.

Two hundred and twenty-seven nationally-known products were thus featured in the Monitor, during 1922, in the advertisements of local dealers in 169 different cities—8460 such advertisements in all.

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**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Member Associated Press Member A. B. C.
Published in Boston and Read Throughout the World.
Branch Advertising Offices in New York, London, Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle

FRANKEL CLOTHING CO.
OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS
KUPPENHEIMER AND SOCIETY BRAND
Clothes
STETSON AND KNOX
Hats
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
FASAB UNDERWEAR
Walnut St., Bet. 5th & 6th, Des Moines, Iowa

THE MELODY SHOP
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A complete line of sheet music
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Established 1871
2 KARASH AVE. TERRE HART

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Player-Pianos
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Working in the Realm of Music
Ancient Times. Service You'll Like.

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20 STAGES—HEADQUARTERS
1415 WOODWARD AVE. SEASIDE

THOMAS GROCERY
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FISH MEATS, 311 Main Street, SEASIDE

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GODDARD MOTOR CO.
21 Broadway, Phone Clark 2200, Cleveland

TURPIN & REED
Victrolas—Gramophones—Records
Rural Studio—Records
Salem, N. J.

PASADENA
Jewelry and Plating
J. HERBERT HALL CO.
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IN DISTINCTIVE
STYLE FEATURES**
Two Famous Makes
in One Store
FASHION PARK
and
KUPPENHEIMER
GOOD CLOTHES
Dunlap Hats Eagle Shirts

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Spring, Near Sixth, Los Angeles

W. A. Hart Company
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
308 Congress Street, PORTLAND, MAINE
170 Congress Street, SEASIDE
Selling all makes of underwear, etc.
Selling all makes of underwear, etc.

HARRY FITZGERALD, INC.
Clothing—Hatters
DUNLAP AGENCY
Pais Oaks 1098
24 East Colorado St., PASADENA

W. A. HEALY
"Everything Known as
Music" in your neighborhood
Grand Piano, Victrola,
Victor Records, Banjos, Saxophones,
Sheet Music, etc.
Convenient terms arranged. Book
store openings. Prompt delivery to
all parts of the city.
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HANSAN SHIRTS
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
733 Main Street
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And Everything That Goes With Them.
EARL V. LEWIS
224 West Main St.
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STATIONERS BOOKBINDERS ENGRAVERS
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2105 Kaitake Ave., opp. First National Bank
BOSTON, 1923

STOFFORD'S STUDIO
Commercial and Portrait Photography
Kodak Finishing
Attractive Assortment of Views of the
Pikes Peak Region
409 W. Colorado Ave. Phone Main 3116

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CARS—TRUCKS—TRACTORS
LLOYD L. KING
Authorized Sales and Service—Los Angeles and vicinity.
231 No. Pacific Blvd., Huntington Park, Calif.
Los Angeles Phone South 7758

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Special Display
January 4-13th inclusive
Showing a full line of new models
Adjustable Free
H. C. King Motor
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Cor. 4th and Washington Streets
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

**antilever
Shoe**
ZES 2 TO 10. WIDTH AAAA TO E
EXPERT FITTING
ALBANY AND TROY
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP Inc.
15-17 No. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.
35 8th Street, Troy, N. Y.

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine
And all makes of pen and typewriter.
Sole or convenient terms.
E. W. HALL CO.
Elliott 5447 921 2nd Ave.

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Shoe**
for Men
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"Quality Is Economy"
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Clothes
Announcing the merits of the
not denouncing
other talking machines,
is our "sales talk."

**THE SCHENECTADY
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813-815 State Street
Sells
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SATISFYING SIXES
plus HOFFMAN SERVICE
Three handy shops
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718 So. Vermont
6235 Hollywood Blvd.
PAUL G. HOFFMAN CO.
1250 So. Figueroa St.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
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Victrolas and Victor Records
Sheet Music, Musical Merchandise
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC CO.
103 N. Charles St., at Sarasota, Baltimore
Phone PL 3722
2010 Cass Ave. Rap. 1537, BOSTON

BOLTON & JONES
STEINWAY PIANOS
VICTROLAS AND RECORDS
718 State Street

**Cantilever
Shoe**
Easy on Your Feet
CANTILEVER SHOES
are easy on your feet.
They are made with a
scientific flexible shank
which bends with every
movement of walking.
Expert Fitting Always
Cantilever Shoe Stores, Inc.
Rooms 200-202 Union Bldg., Arcade Floor
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Small Orders Filled

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High-Class Men's Furnishings
Sole Agents "Jaeger Pure Wool"
610 Hastings St., W., and 6th Granville St.

**STUDEBAKER RILEY
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Kansas City, Mo.
The FORD Man
Nine Years Detroit Factory Experience
2200 Santa Anita Blvd., BILLY, ILL.

BLAKE MOTOR CAR CO.
FRANKLIN—OAKLAND—MARMON
We also rent cars without drivers.
1530 State Street
Phone 200

GRANDVIEW MUSIC HOUSE
VICTOR RECORDS
High 1000, 1738 Commercial, Vancouver, B. C.

MOTOR SERVICE
Automobile Engineer & Agent
FRANCIS E. COX
Alfred Street (Behind Grand Restaurant)
HOAK LANE, SEASIDE.
Tel. 25310. Wire "Hodes"
HIDSON, DANIEL
WOLSELEY
STANDAU
Expert Service for all makes of cars.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
GRAMOPHONES
From \$215.00
Also Records of
Five Special Hymns
J. W. SYKES
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Hickey's
Exclusive Dealers in Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls
1275 Woodward Ave.
DETROIT, MICH.

THE LEWIS SHOP
117 S. Washington Ave.
STRATFORD CLOTHES
For Men and Young Men
Cleveland
VICTROLAS
Quality of Performance: That should be the
first requisite in the purchase of a talking ma-
chine. It is the one thing that comes before all
else in the construction of the Victrola.
When choosing a talking machine for use at
your home select a Victrola, because you get
the best of all—TRUE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
"THE MUSIC CENTER OF HARTFORD"
SEDDWICK & CASEY, INC.
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT
WILKINSBURG, PA.

MCDONALD SHOE CO.
High Grade Footwear
All standard makes such as Hanes,
Thorburn, Bostonian, Dorothy Todd,
S. & J. etc., for men, women,
and children.
TWO STORES 343 BROADWAY
1146 BROADWAY
We Carry SUT SWEED MARGAINE
G. F. BANKEY & SON
GILVERDEN
2702-25 Ashland Avenue, North
Consultations, Fridays

MRS. E. MORTON
430, BOSTON RD.,
SHEFFIELD
Consultations, Fridays

MORSE-HECKMAN SHOE CO.
L. Miller Shoes
The Cantilever Shoe
Dr. Reed Cushion Shoes
A Children's Dept. A Basement Dept.
151 East Colorado St. Telephone, Cal. 112

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

German Opera Company Opens American Tour in Baltimore

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1. PRESENTING "Meistersinger," the German organization known as the Wagnerian Opera Festival, George Hartmann, director, opened its American season at the Lyric Theater here last night. The cast included Friedrich Schorr as Hans Sachs, Desider Zador as Beckmesser, Adolf Lussmann as Walter, Paul Schwartz as David, and Meta Seimeyer as Eva. Leo Blech conducted.

Certain difficulties inherent in the business of opera had to be overcome before the curtain could be raised on Mr. Hartmann's production of Wagner's comedy, and the essential one of them is said to have been disposed of at the last minute, when a resignation on the American side of the management took place. A minor trouble was a delay in the shipping of the company's scenery and costumes from the dock in New York to the stage and dressing rooms here, which was overcome by borrowings from various theatrical warehouses and warehouses.

Show folk know how to surmount no end of such bothers and keep pleasant. Only let them be sure that the public is interested in their performance, they know how to look after the rest. An interest in the part of the citizens of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, Mr. Hartmann and his people seem well assured of.

As for the first night, the Lyric Theater was filled with a delighted audience. Then, to turn matters around and consider the company objectively, "Meistersinger" was a whole admirably interpreted. The Hans Sachs of Mr. Schorr was a strong portrayal and a pleasurable exhibition of singing. It was a most idealized shoe-maker, to be sure, but it was a man just the same, warm-hearted and sentimental, and more concerned with keeping the members of the community of Nuremberg on sociable terms

with one another than in gaining any advantage among them for himself.

The Beckmesser of Mr. Zador was studied after the best traditions of the role, though little of significance was added in the grotesque portrait to what artists of other days have set forth. The Walter of Mr. Lussmann does not demand discussion, being a substitute characterization not likely to be seen and heard outside of Baltimore. Beckmesser's own judgments of the prize singer were for once not to be dissented from.

The David of Mr. Schwartz was the combination of clownishness and manliness that it ought to be—a portrait generally in the tradition and not especially original at any point. The Eva of Mme. Seimeyer was a gay, chirruping girl who might be a plausible "Meistersinger" heroine, with the right sort of Walter set off against her. But the study is not so well carried out vocally as it is on the stage. The soprano's voice is all upper notes.

Mr. Blech's conducting is of a first-class sort. His leading of the orchestra is technically thorough and his interpretation of the score and his whole direction of the course of musical affairs is of a kind that must win approval. Good conducting can never be accepted in place of good singing in opera, of course, but it can make the most of the singing at hand. And as the repertoire of the visitors unfolds, more voices of the charm of the baritone's voice in the occasion may be heard.

The Germans, says Meredith, are "kings in music," but the men of Germany do not talk enough with women to acquire a knack for comedy. Not true of Hans Sachs. "The gods," says Heine, "depart, but the kings are still with us." There are no great opera singers nowadays, let us admit, but here we have some Wagnerian artists of their kind, and on the whole, it is a very cheerful, satisfying best.

needs to vitalize some of the lyric roles of the Italian repertory.

Katherine Bacon, in piano recital, Aeolian Hall, afternoon of Jan. 27. Courageous to perform the sonata in one movement of Charles T. Griffes, and successful, in spite of the strangeness of the sound.

Ernest Schelling, second recital of piano concertos, with orchestra, Town Hall, this afternoon. Paderewski concerto played with a variety of mood, that few pianists have discovered in the work.

Willem Mengelberg at Metropolitan Opera House this evening, returned to New York as conductor of New York Philharmonic concert. Apparently more restrained than last year, and more in key with the feelings of the New York public. Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" fantasy performed with remarkable smoothness and finish.

Mr. Verbrugghen Resumes Balcon in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 28 (Special Correspondence).—Henri Verbrugghen is gradually adjusting himself to the musical conditions of the north-west, and, since his appointment as conductor of the Minneapolis Orchestra for three years, his leadership has undergone a significant change. With less effort he achieves results that indicate a wise, positive and musically sympathetic way of dealing with the orchestra. On several occasions this material has been augmented to meet specific requirements, as was the case last Friday, when we heard one of the best interpretations of the Strauss "Till Eulenspiegel" in the experience of the Minneapolis orchestra. In fact the whole program in its performance seemed like a guarantee that the splendid work done here will be carried on from the point where Mr. Oberholzer left it. The two opening movements of the Beethoven "Eroica" symphony were the best played of anything presented; and this was due to somewhat sharp accentuations of attack at the beginning of phrases. Once in a while this sort of thing can be condoned, but sudden sweeps of tone, without any perceptible reason, rather unbalanced the movement of thought, and weakened the emotional dignity, especially in the "Marche funebre."

On the other hand, there was a glow of optimism, an almost perfect sense of dramatic values and splendid unity of expression in the last two movements. Without any distortions Mr. Verbrugghen moved steadily and eloquently on his way, in what we conceive to be the true Beethoven spirit. The same thing is true of the Overture to the "Magic Flute" which opened the concert. As for the rest of the program, the best conductor plays upon his orchestra with deftness, grace, charm, and beautiful assurance when the works of Mozart are in question. Caroline Lazzari gave satisfaction as soloist.

As a novelty for the Sunday program, the "Carnival of Animals," by Saint-Saëns, was presented. Such a compilation as these 17 brief descriptions have a place on a popular program; they have nothing except their broad humor as a recommendation, but this is of such a quality that the very musical type could follow and actually appreciate it. The only familiar section was the well-known "The Swan." Other selections on the program were taken from Berlioz' "Damnation of Faust"; the overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; Mendelssohn, and the Dvořák concerto for cello, played by Gaston Dubois.

Myra Hess, the young English pianist, who appeared last year with the orchestra at a Sunday concert, presented an admirably selected and beautifully played program at the university a few days ago. Her success was so pronounced that she was engaged to appear at a regular symphony concert next season.

Los Angeles Popular Concert

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28 (Special Correspondence).—Emile Férir's beautiful viola tones during his incidental solo in the "Serenade" from Charpentier's "Impressions of Italy" proved the artistic climax during the sixth Popular Sunday Concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra under Walter Henry Rothwell. The accompaniment was on a par with the captivating solo-playing. Little wonder that the audience insisted on hearing again the selection.

Mr. Rothwell gave an appealing reading of the "Sheherazade" Suite by Rimsky-Korsakoff, when freedom of phrasing made for a much more poetic performance than one experienced recently. The performance breathed "atmosphere." The introduction to the third act of Wagner's "Lohengrin" was the closing orchestral number.

Florence Ringo, soprano, was heard in "Ritorno Vincitor" from Verdi's "Aida" and the Romanza from "Adriano Lecouvreur" by Francesco Cilea. One could have enjoyed her offerings more fully but for the tendency to sacrifice tone quality for quantity. The tone itself was ample and endowed with dramatic warmth.

AMUSEMENTS

RUTH ST. DENIS with TED SHAW and Denshaw Dancers and Instrumental Quartet Directed by Louis Broussard NOW ON TOUR Management DANIEL MAYER AEOLIAN HALL, NEW YORK

BOSTON

Jordan Hall, Tues. Eve., Feb. 6, at 8:15 Song Recital by DOROTHY FAIRBANKS Soprano Box-office Phone B. R. 4200. W. H. Lane, Mgr. (Mason & Hamlin pianoforte)

Art News and Comment

New Drawings by Lester G. Hornby

IT HAS been well said that "the art of saying everything is the art of being a bore." A great many pictures contain much that is true but unimportant, with the result that the theme of the composition is obscured by irrelevant detail. It is his instinctive grasp of the essence of a scene, the clarifying of the large characterizing masses and the discovery of detail that will accent these masses significantly, that is an outstanding quality in the work of Lester G. Hornby.

The large group of Mr. Hornby's



"At Sweeney Hanson's Wharf," From Pencil Drawing by Lester G. Hornby

recent drawings in black and white and in color on exhibition for a fortnight at Godspeed's Gallery, 38 Ashburton Place, Boston, offers new examples of this artist's abilities. The two styles of pictures go well together because Mr. Hornby has a strong feeling for all that goes to make a scene atmospheric, even when working with a pencil, and always manages to translate the gradations of his blacks and grays a warmth and richness that connote the color.

In "At Sweeney Hanson's Wharf," which is reproduced on this page, one has a feeling at a glance that Mr. Hornby has captured a bit of Rockport, where the masts and rigging of fishing sloops pattern the sky wherever one looks, and the sturdy dories ride the swells in every cove and docking space. The ancient buildings that jut into the view everywhere at which angles and points make the Rockport waterfront a distressing place for the city planner, used to laying out streets and lanes and putting in the houses afterward. Here it was evident that the lanes were built for the houses, but they provide no end of subjects for the artist.

"An Old Landmark on the Waterfront" shows a structure that has been patched and remodeled by a succession of occupants. The last result is beauty, a disheveled charm that has evolved not from decay but from the contact of many men; each intent on his own ends. "In this and many other drawings one has a sense of sunshine in air that is clear of city smoke. Occasionally that sunniness becomes hot and dry; again it is modulated by the diffusions of white summer clouds. Now and again Mr. Hornby chooses a gray day, when the textures of the weather-

number, made recently along Beacon Street and in the market district of Boston. They have the flavor of time and place, with something added, as in the "Washington Statue." Here the design includes the top of the Customs House Tower in relation to the first President of the United States, an arrangement that has historical as well as pictorial interest. The mass of the house and its ridge is so handled that in large effect the two figures melt into one that is heroic in scale and action.

Change of St. Louis

Museum Control Proposed

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31 (Special Correspondence).—Steps are being taken with the object of removing control of the Art Museum of this city from a self-perpetuating board to the direction of a board to be appointed by the Mayor. A sharp controversy has arisen, in which the present museum authorities take the position that an appointed board will become merely political and that the work of years in getting together a famous collection of pictures, tapestries and objects d'art from all portions of the world will be seriously damaged.

Purchases for and maintenance of the St. Louis Museum are taken care of out of public funds. The museum is thus endowed by the people, who

THEATRICAL

CHICAGO

HENRY FORD SAYS: "For All of Us" is the best play I have ever seen."

WILLIAM HODGE IN "FOR ALL OF US" STUDEBAKER-NOW

Good main floor seats Monday to Friday at box office, \$2.00.

SELWYN THEATRE

"PARTNERS-AGAIN"

By Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman. Even. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

Powers Theatre

STEWART & FRENCH Present "THE TORCH-BEARERS"

GEORGE KELLY'S BRILLIANT COMEDY ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST

Including Mary Boland, Allison Skipworth, Helen Lowell, Arthur Shaw and others.

ILLINOIS MATS. WED. SEATS 2 NOW

John Jay Schell presents Chicago's Sweetheart

ELSIE

The Swift, Clean, Refreshing Musical Comedy

Even. 8:30. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Box Office, 118 WEEKS

GEORGE COHAN'S Grand MATINEES WED. & SAT.

"Biggest success of season."—Broomfield

"George M. Cohan's International Comedy Sensation"

"SO THIS IS LONDON!"

The Play of a Thousand Laughs

The Motion Pictures

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 24. Special Correspondence

THE Goldwyn Pictures Corporation has announced a change in its production policy. Hereafter each director will have his own staff and more or less independence to work out his plans as he pleases it is said. "Great motion pictures cannot be made by factory system," says the Goldwyn official. Goldwyn's directing staff at the present time includes Marshall Neilan, who is filming an original story of his own called "The Ingrate"; Eric von Stroheim, who is at work on a film version of Frank Norris' story, "McTeague," which is to be followed by "The Merry Widow"; Rupert Hughes, who is directing a story of his own; King Vidor, who is preparing to make a film production of the stage play "Three Wise Men"; Clarence Badger, at work on Edward Rose's mystery play, "The Fear Car," and Hugo Ballin, who has just finished "Vanity Fair."

Annual Prize Exhibition of the National Arts Club

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—At the galleries of the National Arts Club a large exhibition of painting and sculpture by members is being held. This event occurs annually and prizes are awarded. It is one of the most interesting exhibitions that has been staged at the club where in its old-world Gramercy Park setting it upholds the traditional and conservative. National Academicians and associate Academicians are plentifully sprinkled through the catalogue. The honors are carried off by Ernest L. Blumenschein, Edmund Greacen, and Ernest L. Ipsen. Mr. Blumenschein's prize-winning painting, "The Gift," is undoubtedly the most striking canvas in the galleries. An Indian ceremonial at the edge of a shady grove provides a theme of brilliant colors and contrasts. The principal interest in this picture is the splendid opulence of form and the close-knit design which the artist has achieved. It is an absorbing painting from almost any angle and possesses the quality of dramatic detachment, so ably manifest at the present moment by the Moscow Art Theater.

Mr. Ipsen's portrait of Paul A. Rochester is by far-and-away the best work he has shown this long while. He is always a fluent painter, but here he has added to his aptness for characterizing a human being a tonal quality in the flesh and a greater transparency in the shadows. Mr. Greacen's prize-winning "Morning Haze" shows a figure drifting idly in a little boat along some free-edged stream; there is the opalescent charm of faint tones produced by the mingling haze and sunlight but a too-general vagueness is felt throughout. Leon Kroil has contributed one of his eager landscapes where design and color go hand in hand with realistic representation, this time of a river and plunging falls seen through lush vegetation. Everett L. Warner's "Falling Snow," Lillian G. Warner's unusually distinguished "Spanish Girl," John F. Follinsbee's atmospheric river scene "In Shad Season," Chauncey Ryder's somber "Mt. Monadnock," Jane Peterson's rather mannered harbor view, Leon Dabbs' harmonious and subtly painted seascape, and "The Enchanted Wood"—one of D. Putnam Brinley's tapestried panels provide interesting moments in the grand tour of the galleries.

Other painters represented in this exhibition are Charles Vose, Philip Little, Arthur J. E. Powell, Maud Mason, Charles R. Patterson, Ben Foster, Henry R. Rittenberg, E. Irving Couse, Hobart Nichols, Hayley Lever, and Carl Rungius. Chester Beach, Herbert Adams, Isidore Konti, and Mahonri Young are among the sculptors. The painting by Mr. Patterson has a timely interest since it is a striking portrait of the American merchant ship, Glory of the Seas, which has lately been brought into Boston Harbor, where public attention is being directed toward its preservation as an important reminder of past glories.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

The Play That "Gets" You!

THE FOOL

CHANNING POLLOCK'S WONDER PLAY

PRODUCED BY THE SELWYNS

Times Sq. Theatre, W. 42d St.

Mats. Tues. Thurs. & Sat. Evening at 8:15

NATIONAL

Thea. 41 St., W. of E. Way

WINTHROP Presents

A Play of Shakespeare's Youth

WILL SHAKESPEARE

Author of "A Bill of Divorcement"

Otto Kruger with Katherine Cornell, Winifred Leonard, Adelaide Wright, John L. Shinn, Alan Braham.

LIBERTY

Thea. West 42d St. Even. 8:10

Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:10

GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS

In the New American Song and Dance Show

"LITTLE NELLIE KELLY"

JOHN GOLDEN Presents

7th BOOTH

Thea. West 42d St.

Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat., 2:30

FULTON

Thea. W. 46 St. Even. 8:15

Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15

MARGARET LAWRENCE

In the New York Success

"Genuine acting ability of the highest order."—P. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

BETTER TIMES

(AT HIPPODROME)

CORT

Thea. W. 46 St. Even. 8:15

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

MERTON OF THE MOVIES

With GLENN HUNTER, FLORENCE HARR, Harry Lee Wilson's story dramatized by Gus C. Kaufman and Marc Connelly.

THE MOSCOW ART THEATRE

Lechekhoff's "The Three Sisters"

John's 56th St. Theatre at 7th Ave.

Even. 8. Matinee Fri. and Sat. at 2.

HUDSON

Thea. 44th St. W. of W. Way

Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

GEORGE M. COHAN Presents

"SO THIS IS LONDON!"

"A HOWLING SUCCESS."—Even. Post.

SHUBERT

Thea. 44th St. W. of W. Way

Even. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES

Fourth Annual Production

DALYS

69 St. Col. 14th St. E. 33rd St. Mt. St.

MIDNIGHT FURY WED. 8:30

"SWEEPING INTO PUBLIC FAVOR."—Even. Journal.

RITZ

Thea. 48 St. W. of W. Way. Even. 8:30

Matinee Wed. & Sat. at 2:15

In "THE HUMMING BIRD"

REPUBLIC

W. 42d St. Even. 8:15

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Anno Nichols' Success

Abie's Irish Rose

PRINCESS

39 St. E. of W. Way. Even. 8:15

Even. 8:15 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:45

Best preservation of the spirit of the original

6 Characters in Search of an Author

A Week of Music in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Jan. 30. MME. GUIMOR NOVAES, presenting Franck's prelude, chorale and fugue, Beethoven's Sonata, op. 111, and works of Chopin at Aeolian Hall, on the afternoon of Jan. 23, impressed me as commanding the richest tone I have heard at any piano recital this winter. Her performance, indeed, yielded such wealth and splendor of sound as to incline me to rate her first among women I know about who play the piano. And yet, pleasure of the ear, I fancy, can hardly be considered the chief aim of musical performance. Intellectual and emotional satisfactions also count, and these I have experienced from playing characterized by thin and lusterless tone. Not long ago I listened to what I should call a more memorable study of the Beethoven Sonata, op. 111, than Mme. Novaes', as an exhibition of thought and feeling, done on all instruments of poor resonance. I would not exchange it for hers, and yet I should be sorry to have missed hers. Something in Mme. Novaes' temperament, I imagine, tends to express itself in beautiful sonority; something, perhaps, tropical and exuberant, and more concerned with the sound of the harmonies than with the subtleties of poor resonance. I would not exchange it for hers, and yet I should be sorry to have missed hers. Something in Mme. Novaes' temperament, I imagine, tends to express itself in beautiful sonority; something, perhaps, tropical and exuberant, and more concerned with the sound of the harmonies than with the subtleties of poor resonance. I would not exchange it for hers, and yet I should be sorry to have missed hers.

Ernest Schelling, the pianist, launched on the same afternoon at the Town Hall a series of recitals for piano and orchestra, the programs to consist entirely of piano concertos. If that is not a magnificent enterprise, I should like to have one described to me. Talk about patrons of art, I should like to know of anyone who has hitherto equaled this Mæcenas, who not only provides the wherewithal for a grand poetic manifestation but also himself acts the part of poet. If he were merely a man possessing means to produce music in a big way and entertaining a bumptious desire to show himself off as a performer, that would be one story. But he is able to furnish both the externals of a recital for piano and orchestra, which, goodness knows, cost much money, and the inner substance of the thing, which costs—well, in what terms are talent and genius weighed, measured, and counted?

A Modern Viewpoint

Chopin's concerto in F minor was a work in which I heard him at the opening matinee. Times enough I have called this concerto a piano sonata accompanied by orchestra, or have made equivalent comments concerning it on this occasion I will only say that the sonata element was played in a delightfully individual manner and was interpreted in a persuasively twentieth-century style. The concerto programs will prove, I believe, when they are all told, to have been studied from a quite modern viewpoint; and anybody, therefore, who attends the recitals purely out of historic curiosity may, I think, be somewhat disappointed. Mr. Schelling, playing masterpiece in the piano concerto form, like Ernest Hutchinson, playing earlier in the season masterpieces in piano solo forms, seems to me to be re-examining the old repertory and squaring its message with present-day sentiment.

The Cleveland Orchestra

On the evening of Jan. 23 I heard the Cleveland Orchestra, Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor, present Rachmaninoff's symphony No. 2 in E

minor and Loewler's dramatic poem, "La Mort de Tintagiles," at Carnegie Hall. Another work on the program was Strauss' tone poem, "Don Juan." The three pieces represent, as Mr. Sokoloff, talking with me on the day of the concert, said, the three movements of unquestioned power and standing. For my part, I could not see, when it came to performance, where the Cleveland Orchestra fell short of the best orchestral standards of this city. Nor could I see where Mr. Sokoloff fell short of the mark set by the best orchestra interpreters of the town. Not that I would give the Cleveland men the praise for fearless attack that I would the Boston Symphony men, nor that I would give them credit for such a yellow sound as would the New York Symphony men. Not, however, that I would try to match the Cleveland conductor for elegance of phrasing against the conductor of a certain orchestra of another city that makes frequent visits here, nor that I would match him for vigor of climax against certain "guest" conductors that have been directing concerts of the resident orchestras. But to remark broadly upon the matter, the Cleveland Orchestra I deem to be among the best half dozen symphonic organizations of the United States.

Mr. Gagna's Recital

To mention briefly other performances, a larger or a smaller part of which I have heard, there were the following:

Violin recital by J. Gagna, Town Hall, evening of Jan. 23. The concert struck me as having been industriously prepared and diligently put through, though I did not get in till the very end.

Piano recital, Mischa Levitzki, Carnegie Hall, evening of Jan. 24. Liszt transcription of Bach prelude and fugue in A minor, Beethoven's sonata in A major, op. 101, Schubert pieces and Liszt transcription of the "Erlking," played with an elegance I can scarcely imagine equalled.

"Lucia" at the Metropolitan Opera House, evening of Jan. 24; Mme. Galli-Curci in the mad scene and Mr. Martinelli in the final scene. The soprano, lovely of voice, singing sweetly in tune; the tenor, grandiloquently tragic, extravagantly sonorous, much applauded by the claque.

Mme. Maria Fugon, soloist with the New York Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, afternoon of Jan. 25. Albert Coates conducting. Fine execution of Handel's "Sweet Bird" aria by the soprano and of the flute obbligato by Mr. Barrière. Mozart singing the arias of the duke, not possessing the most liquid voice imaginable, but giving an interesting interpretation. The kind of man the organization

THEATRICAL

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With Douglas Fairbanks

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AMUSEMENTS

RUTH ST. DENIS with TED SHAW and Denshaw Dancers and Instrumental Quartet Directed by Louis Broussard NOW ON TOUR Management DANIEL MAYER AEOLIAN HALL, NEW YORK

BOSTON

Jordan Hall, Tues. Eve., Feb. 6, at 8:15 Song Recital by DOROTHY FAIRBANKS Soprano Box-office Phone B. R. 4200. W. H. Lane, Mgr. (Mason & Hamlin pianoforte)

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PREDICT UPWARD PRICE MOVEMENT WILL CONTINUE

Business and Financial Situation
Excellent—Foreign Outlook
Causes Caution

Optimism tempered by caution arising out of the situation in Europe and the uncertainty in connection with the domestic political outlook prevailed throughout January, according to the American Exchange National Bank of New York. The upward movement of prices showed a tendency to pause early in the month, but a firmer tone developed later and a continuance of the upward movement was generally predicted.

Forecasters were not inclined, however, to make predictions running beyond the first half of the year. There were exceptions to this, but most of those who ventured to peer beyond June made it plain that the uncertain factors in the situation advised caution, notwithstanding a strong probability that business conditions would continue to improve throughout the year. Most of the optimism encountered around the end of the year arose from the expectation of heavy business during December. The exceptional retail trade indicated by the reports received, the unusual activity in the steel industry, and the unprecedented activity generally experienced in December, provided a back-wall of confidence which enabled the markets of this country to ignore, in a measure, the unfavorable developments in Europe.

Undue Speculation Unlikely

In view of the fact that the price adjustment as between farm and manufactured products has not been completed, the factors which compel caution have not been altogether unwholesome. It is possible that recent experience is sufficiently present in the minds of business men to have against undue speculation, and that we would have had no important discounting movement even if conditions had been wholly favorable. As a result of the caution being manifested, whether it is due to fear of unexpected developments or to a more conservative attitude on the part of business men, the strictly business and financial situation is excellent.

All of the data indicating exceptional business is not fully comparable, and wide margins for error must be allowed before accepting some of the current estimates of the actual state of affairs in business; but the testimony of the completely reliable data is the same as that of the not so reliable, so there can be no doubt that we are already in, or at least are verging on, a state of prosperity.

Labor statistics alone point to this conclusion, having changed from one of unemployment a few months ago to one which threatens to develop a labor shortage.

Labor Supply Inadequate

The steel trade is already being handicapped by an inadequate labor supply, and trade advisers are to the effect that an even more serious situation may develop later on. Rising prices are almost certain to result in demands for increased wages, while any retardation of business which does not result from natural causes will very probably result in agitation for even more radical legislative relief for the farmer than at present seems likely.

The middle course now being taken, in which price advances are being followed with caution, seems to offer the best hope for averting complications. The completion of necessary legislation during the present session, resulting in the avoidance of an extra session of the new Congress, is predicted, although not assured.

In the event an extra session becomes unnecessary, and provided adjustments are completed without the complications that would follow a too rapid advance in prices, some observers feel that the new legislators will take a calmer view of things when they assemble in December.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET IS WITHOUT A DEFINITE TREND

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The live-stock market yesterday was rather uneven in its trend, hogs being the only department in which trading was held at higher levels than the preceding day. Receipts were generally light. Receipts, prices, and conditions were as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 9,000; slow, uneven; beef steers and better grade beef cows and heifers, with some medium and grade beef steers; killing quality plain, top matured steers, 10.75; weight 1,525 pounds; bulk heavy fat, 10.50; yearlings comparatively scarce; choice kind absent; lower grade fat steers, calves, canners, cutters and bulls, about steady; heavy beef bulls, very slow; veal calves, steady to 50c lower; medium grade light veal calves, reflecting decline; desirable calves to packers, 10.00; few upward; mostly 12.25 to 12.75; good to choice 97-pound fed yearling weaners, steady at 12.25; sheep strong; desirable 125-pound ewes, 7.75; two loads 105-pound aged ewes, 8.40; feeders, steady.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) are as follows:

Gold	5,535,400,000	5,524,800,000
Silver	290,200,000	280,500,000
Loans & disc.	5,117,000,000	5,122,000,000
Circulation	37,083,500,000	36,606,700,000
Deposits	2,309,100,000	2,601,300,000
War adv. to st.	25,400,000,000	25,500,000,000
Bank rate	5%	5 1/2%

ANOTHER OIL PRICE ADVANCE

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1.—An advance in the price of crude oil, bringing the top grades to \$3.80 a barrel was announced by their Seep Purchasing Agency today.

DEBT SETTLEMENT BULLISH FACTOR

Great Britain's Quick Acceptance of Terms Encouraging

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Great Britain's acceptance of the American debt funding proposal has eliminated from the financial atmosphere one of the factors recently operating against stability, and an immediate effect of this decision was seen this morning on the stock exchange. Fair orders were required for the gilt edge securities which, under the lead of the war loan improved smartly, imparting confidence to the other sections of the market.

At the same time, a note of warning against too much optimism was sounded in conservative quarters, where it was pointed out that the sanction of the American Congress to the proposals must still be obtained and other details settled.

The more favorable position of the foreign exchange market was regarded as largely sentimental, and although traders rose to 4.66 1/2, exchange experts said that business was not large in view of the large amount of the debt payable annually. It was believed that this feature would act as a brake to the soaring dollar.

The improvement in the pound affected the French franc, which rose to 78.90, while the German mark sold at 190,000 to the pound, compared with yesterday's 205,000.

STEEL PRICES ARE HIGHER DESPITE SOME DRAWBACKS

The Iron Age says: January ends with steel prices gaining in strength, though with a smaller business in heavier products coming to the first three weeks of the new year. At the same time open mill capacity has shown even greater diminution.

In Pittsburgh and adjacent districts the steel industry as a whole is still averaging an 80 per cent to 85 per cent capacity, and the average for the plants of the Steel Corporation in all districts exceeds the latter figure.

With works under such strain to meet domestic demand, steel producers can make little response to the flood of offers of export business that have come in upon them in the last week. Germany has long been in default on deliveries of steel to various countries, and the further shortages that will result from the siege in the Ruhr have caused many buyers to turn to this country and to England.

With shutdown of the Lorraine and Luxembourg iron and steel works, the added throttling of German production, British steel has been in great demand. Holland wants 10,000 tons of ship plates, but British plate and sheet mills are filled up for three months.

The situation of the domestic iron market this week is the sale of 20,000 tons of Nova Scotia basic pig iron in Philadelphia territory at several dollars a ton below the price of Pennsylvania iron. This competition comes just as the invasion of British and Continental iron, which was so marked last year, was considered to be over.

ELECTRICAL TRADE OF EGYPT SHOWS STEADY INCREASE

Imports of electrical goods as determined by the Egyptian Customs Administration were valued at \$2,674,440 in 1921, having increased to this sum from a total of \$1,114,461 in 1919. The amount received in 1920 was \$2,044,652 worth, showing a steady development.

The Ministry of Communications of the Egyptian Government, which has control over the railways, telegraphs and telephones and the ports and lighthouses administrations, is the principal user of electrical equipment in Egypt and is constantly in the market for electrical equipment.

At this time the Ministry is particularly interested in automatic telephone exchanges, says Consul L. Maynard in a report to the United States Commerce Department. The Egyptian Government purchases on tenders only one of the conditions always imposed is that the bidder have an agreement or representative in Egypt who can act for him before the bid will be considered.

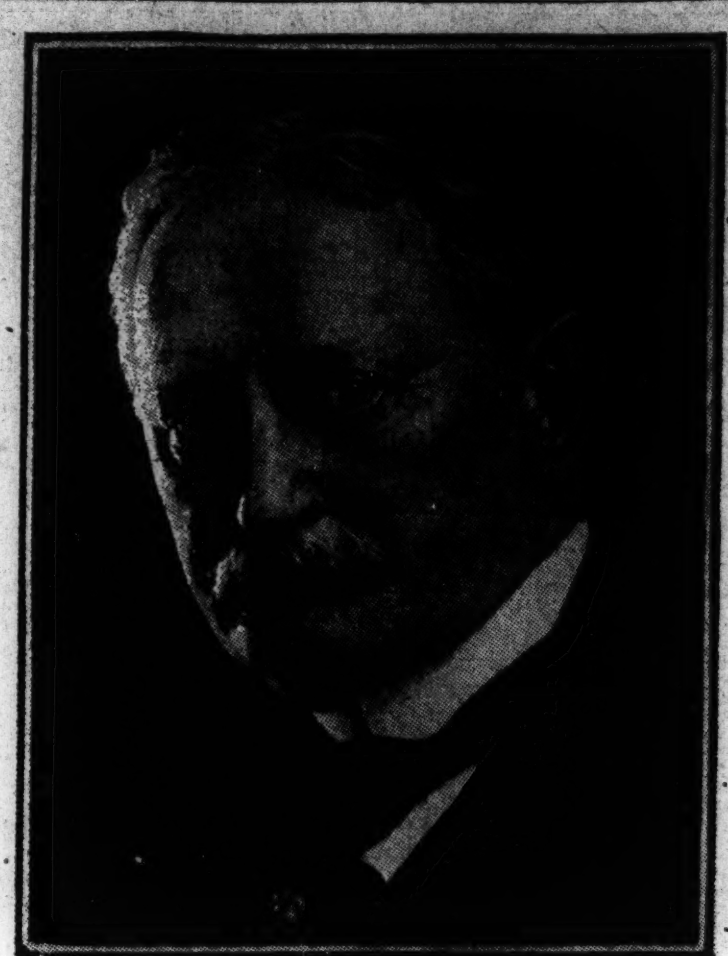
UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co., Inc.

Company	Bid	Asked
Arlington Mills	110	113
Bates Mfg Co	180	180
Brookside Mills	180	180
Columbus Mfg Co	180	180
Dartmouth Mfg Co	180	180
Dwight Mfg Co	115	120
Everett Mills	180	185
Farr Alpaca Co	180	185
Gluck Mills	180	185
Great Falls Mfg Co	180	185
Hamilton Mfg Co	83	87
Hamilton Woolen Co	98	100
Home Bleach & Dye Wks com.	10	10
do pfd	45	45
Lanester Mills com.	140	140
do pfd	402	402
Lanett Cotton Mills	125	125
Lawrence Mfg Co	100	105
Lowell Bleachery	130	135
Ludlow Mfg Assoc	135	138
Lyman Mills	183	187
Manomet Mills	85	100
Merrimack Mfg Co com	100	105
do pfd	85	89
Nashua Mills	130	130
Nashua Mfg Co com	75	78
do pfd	250	250
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co	250	250
Nonquit Spinning Co	100	100
Pacific Mills	180	180
Pepperell Mfg Co	165	165
Sharp Mfg Co com	100	100
do pfd	100	100
Tremont & Suffolk Mills	150	160
Waltham B & Dye Wks	140	140
Wamsutta Mills	104	104
Warwick Mills	108	108
West Point Mfg Co	125	129
York Mfg Co	115	120

JANUARY COINAGE

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Coinage by the Philadelphia mint during January consisted of 100,000 double eagles and 6,300,000 standard silver dollars, having a total value of \$8,300,000.



David R. Francis

DAVID ROWLAND FRANCIS of Missouri has been Mayor of St. Louis, Governor of his State, Ambassador to Russia, chief of a foreign mission to recognize the Russian Republic under Kerensky, member of President Cleveland's Cabinet, and has other offices of high importance to his credit, but among his many achievements he takes the most satisfaction in the fact that he was head of the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis in 1904.

He might also point to the fact that this world's fair had money left over after paying back a loan of \$5,000,000 to the Federal Government—money enough to erect a beautiful and useful memorial to the achievements of Thomas Jefferson, the man who bought the great west and northwest from France and had it explored by Lewis and Clark.

Governor Francis, as he is best known when he isn't called "our Dave," is also a banker and a merchant; he has been curator of the Missouri University for years, is trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company, a railroad builder, and was at one time proprietor of the St. Louis Republic, a daily newspaper merged a few years ago with the Globe-Democrat.

Governor Francis made something of a stir, early in the nineties, when it appeared that Europe might not co-operate in the Louisiana Exposition, by going to most of the leading capitals and making personal calls on the rulers, soliciting (and getting) their promise of participation in the fair, promises that were kept to the full.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM HITS FOREIGN BONDS

Nine Active Issues Show Loss of \$47,000,000 Compared With Offering Price

The virtual breakdown of all attempts to find a basis for reparations payments by Germany, and the state of unsettlement which finally led to the French seizure of the Ruhr, have caused a decided shrinkage in the confidence of American investors in European recovery and a similar shrinkage in the prices of foreign bonds.

Nine active issues outstanding to the total amount of \$391,000,000 were worth in the market today \$47,000,000 less than American investors paid for them within the last three and a half years.

No responsible authority could be found who suggests that there is any serious danger that principal and interest of these bonds will not be promptly paid. Most bankers are confident, despite the uneasiness naturally felt as a result of the tense situation in the Ruhr and in the Near East, that the European situation will ultimately work out satisfactorily.

In many directions remarkable reversals of recuperation have been observed, notably in England, in Italy, and to a less degree in France. While France has not yet found the solution to an almost insoluble financial problem, excellent progress has been made in repairing the physical devastation of the war.

To date American losses in foreign bonds placed since the armistice are paper rather than actual losses. No defaults have occurred nor are any suggested. Debts owed American investors are insignificant beside internal debts and even if some of the relatively sound money countries should be tempted into the path of inflation, it seems clear that they would at least make every effort to maintain a clear record in payment of their dollar debts.

The foreign bond situation is by no means wholly a black picture. The number of bonds selling at or above their offering price is fully as large as the number which show investors paper losses. In British issues, Scandinavian, Swiss and Dutch bonds, as well as the bulk of South American bonds, the investing public has fared moderately well.

The following table gives the outstanding amount, offering price, current quotation, and shrinkage in value of nine leading bond issues:

Amount	Bond issue	Offered	Current Shrinkage
\$45,000,000	Belgium 7 1/2%, 1945	100	9 1/2
\$25,000,000	Belgium 8%, 1941	100	9 1/2
\$45,000,000	French Cities 6%, 1944	100	70
\$4,000,000	Czechoslovak 8%, 1941	85	75
\$9,250,000	French 7 1/2%, 1941	85	85
\$9,500,000	French 8%, 1945	100	89
\$4,000,000	Paris 8 1/2%, 1945	85	85
\$25,000,000	Serbia 7%, 1942	80 1/2	75
\$15,250,000	Serbia 8%, 1942	95 1/2	87

\$15,000,000 each of the cities of Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles, offered at the same price and selling around the same level.

BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY STATEMENT

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The weekly statement of Bank of England shows these changes:

	1922	1923
Total Reserve	123,923,000	123,923,000
Circulation	122,018,000	122,018,000
Billions	127,491,000	2,000
Other sec.	85,608,000	87,000
Other Deps	108,223,000	81,000
Govt Secs	14,600,000	3,228,000
	49,419,000	4,025,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 19.70 per cent, compared with 19.90 last week.

Clearings through London banks for the week were \$754,746,000, compared with \$683,214,000 last week and \$765,075,000 in this week last year.

Treasury notes outstanding aggregate \$250,121,000, compared with \$258,580,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is now \$27,182,000 compared with \$27,120,000 last week.

WESTINGHOUSE IN GOOD CONDITION FOR BIG BUSINESS

Financial Position and Sales
Outlook of Electrical Concern Excellent

The Westinghouse Electric Co. on a basis of the first nine months of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1923, will show approximately \$12,000,000 after charges and taxes, equivalent to about \$8 a share on (\$50 par) the outstanding \$74,812,650 combined preferred stock and common stock (sharing alike in dividends after 7 per cent on the common). This would be about double the previous year, when \$3.89 a share was earned.

The full year's dividend requirement of approximately \$6,000,000 was earned in the first six months. The 7 per cent preferred totals only \$3,870,000 and the common \$70,189,650. Since 1919 the company has paid \$4, or 8 per cent on the two classes of stock, requiring an annual disbursement of \$5,984,895, approximately \$500,000 a month.

Comparison of Bookings

Billings for the nine months will total about \$88,000,000 and bookings about \$105,000,000. Bookings and billings for the first three quarters of the current fiscal year compare:

3 mos. ended	Bookings	Billings
December 31	\$55,000,000	\$42,000,000
September 30	\$7,233,000	\$6,827,548
June 30	\$2,118,924	\$2,715,707

Bookings, in the quarter ended Sept. 30, showed an increase of \$18,542,107 over the corresponding quarter of 1921, while billings increased \$3,496,001.

A majority of district sales managers of the Westinghouse expect increased business for months. Westinghouse was a pioneer in the radio field, particularly in the manufacture of receiving sets. In the field of power apparatus for public utilities it has established itself as a leader.

Chairman Tripp recently pointed out that a potential demand for electricity will exceed the supply and predicted that by 1930 the present generating capacity of the United States will be doubled. Westinghouse can be depended upon to receive its share of the utility business.

Opening Foreign Trade

One of the favorable developments of the year was the closing of negotiations with Metropolitan-Vickers Electric Company, Ltd., whereby New Zealand, India, South Africa and Australia were opened up for the independent booking of business by Westinghouse and the right to manufacture all goods sold in those countries was given it.

Among billings the feature was material for electrification of 144 miles of Chilean State Railway, the first shipment in August consisting of 33 cars of apparatus. The contract totaled \$7,000,000. In September Westinghouse closed with the Paris-Orleans Railway Company to supply equipment for 120 locomotives.

INLAND STEEL'S YEAR'S GAINS

Inland Steel Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, with these comparisons:

	1922	1921	1920
*Net earn.	\$2,434,023	\$1,728,031	\$6,066,569
Depreciat.	1,004,339	911,935	1,834,389
Bond int.	288,510	208,310	325,110
Net prof.	1,141,177	607,786	4,907,061
Div.	1,014,108	1,013,864	2,783,906
Surplus	127,069	593,922	343,155
*P & I surp.	18,352,613	18,205,445	17,708,881
*After reserve for federal and other taxes			
Deficit			

Salaries of railroad officials, about which there has always been speculation, have been made public. While railroad men have known in a general way the scale of salaries paid, \$30,000,000.

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE news that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has acquired control of the Empire Trust Company of New York, and that its directorate will include Charles M. Schwab and Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood, but emphasizes the fact that Capital and Labor are partners; and that each is dependent upon the co-operation of the other for its own success. It is inevitable that the securities of the bank will include many railroad bonds, and with the financial resources of the engineers invested in the roads upon which they are employed, it is logical to assume that these men will take an even greater interest in the efficient performance of their duties. Nothing but good can result from the alliance just announced, and it is probable that railroad officials will look with favor upon Labor's efforts to command respect by its business acumen as well as by its financial performance.

Those who feel that the Labor movement is directed by men of foreign birth, it may be of interest to study the names of those union officials who are to become directors of other union banks in New York: W. S. Stone, V. B. Prentiss, P. A. Burgess, W. E. Fitch, H. P. Daugherty, L. C. Grifing, S. H. Huff, A. Johnston, M. E. Montgomery, C. E. Richards, and H. E. Willis.

Loaded Car Figures High

The American Railway Association announces that the number of cars loaded for the week ending Jan. 13—873,000—is 22.3 per cent above the figure for the corresponding week of 1922, and approximately the same increase over 1921. Car-loadings are the surest barometer of business prosperity.

Much has been said as to the damage done the railroads by the motor car, and particular attention has been called to the fact that the railroads must pay taxes to construct and maintain highways paralleling their over-the-way. The highways, of course, are open to anyone, and the motor truck and motor bus are able to operate service at a lower rate than the competing railroad can offer, for the reason that the only expense the motor car is its overhead, and as license fee. In other words, no direct charge for the cost of maintaining the route over which it operates is assessed. This question eventually must be solved, for it is futile to assume that the automobiles ever can supplant the railroad in its entirety. Therefore, if the railroads are to be given a fair chance, the truck must be penalized by a tax sufficient to offset the existing differentials between railroad and truck and bus rates.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railway is a believer in "bargain" rates. It offers a variety of cut-rate excursions from Philadelphia to points in the Schuylkill Valley, to the New Jersey coast resorts and to New York. The Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania also publish excursion rates for week-end travel to various points, and, as prophesied by students of the subject, such cut-rate tickets are proving extremely profitable. Aside from the direct financial return they also serve the subtle purpose of breaking down the feeling that rates are high, and by thus currying favor with their patrons, the railroads are achieving results in their campaign of "the public be pleased."

Officials' Salaries

Salaries of railroad officials, about which there has always been speculation, have been made public. While railroad men have known in a general way the scale of salaries paid, \$30,000,000.

WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE PROPOSES INCREASING STOCK

Stockholders of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company will meet at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., March 2, to vote on an increase of stock from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000. If the increase is authorized, a 35 per cent stock dividend of the present issued and outstanding stock will be declared. The remainder of the authorized stock will not be issued at present, but will be held for issue as requirements arise.

There is outstanding \$29,144,200 stock (\$50 par), also \$21,600 in the treasury, of an authorized issue of \$30,000,000.

Interesting Developments in American Railroading

Some important phases of this subject are dealt with in a series of exclusive articles in The Christian Science Monitor starting today

The demand for greater service from railroads is forcing radical changes in transportation methods and management.

Problems of wastefulness and inefficiency, whether they concern men or equipment, are pressing for solution.

Conciliation and production are replacing strikes and stagnation.

The subject will appeal to those engaged in transportation activities as well as to the general public whose welfare is of first consideration.

MIXED PRICE

CHANGES GIVE
UNEVEN TONESome Sharp Losses Recorded in
Today's New York Stock
Market

Further irregularity took place at the opening of today's New York stock market. Owens Bottle advanced 1 point on overnight announcement of an extra dividend of 35 cents on the common stock. American Water Works 6 per cent preferred advanced a point and Bethlehem B. & B. Ralls and oils were mixed, the early changes being of a fractional nature.

Another bad break in Fisher Body carried it down 9 points to 151, compared with this year's high of 212. Losses of a point each also were registered by Pressed Steel Car, American Smelting and Dupont.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred advanced 1/4 point and gains of 1 to 1 1/4 points were recorded by Phillips Petroleum, Royal Dutch and Famous Players. Chandler Motors also made partial recovery from its heaviness of yesterday.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular. Demand sterling advanced 1/4 of a cent to \$4.65 1/2. French francs dropped 6 points to 5.84 cents and Belgian francs dropped 10 points to 5.11 cents. Dutch marks were quoted at .0225 cents.

Motors Under Pressure
Semidemonstration of the Durant Motor securities, both on the big board and the curb, induced short-selling of the motor group generally. This was supplemented by pressure against equipments, chemicals, and a number of specialties. Fisher Body extended its loss to 10 points and Durant Motors of Delaware broke about 4 points on the curb.

Chandler dropped 2 1/2, Stromberg Carburetor 2, Continental Motors 1 1/4 and Studebaker 1. Railroad shares generally were quiet, but marked heaviness was apparent in a few investment issues, notably Louisville & Nashville, off 1/4 point. A higher renewal rate for call money, which opened at 4 1/2 per cent, and renewed heaviness of the Continental exchanges also influenced "bear" sentiment. Pressure relaxed toward midday and trading slackened. Chandler rallied 1 to 2 points.

General Electric Strong
Early afternoon dealings were unusually quiet, with fluctuations in the most active shares narrow, except for Baldwin, which dipped to 129 1/2, and then rallied to 130 1/2. Shipings and some of the minor oils and food issues improved, but the low-priced steels lost ground. General Electric extended its rise to 3 1/2 points, and Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Bessemer Packing, Corn Products, Cuba Cane Sugar, preferred, and Punta Alegre Sugar advanced 1 to 2 points. Iron Products yielded 2 1/2 points.

Foreign Bonds Firmer
A further sharp recovery in foreign securities, continued heaviness of United States Government issues, and narrow and irregular changes in the general list characterized today's early bond dealings.
Gains of 1 to 2 points were recorded by Belgian 7 1/2 and 8s, French 7 1/2s, Bordeaux 6s, Marcellins 6s, Lyons 6s, Seine 7s, and Queensland 7s, while United Kingdom 5 1/2s of 1929, French 8s, Belgian 6 1/2s, Mediterranean 7 1/2s, and Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean 6s improved fractionally. Republica of Bolivia 8s and Italian 6 1/2s were heavy, each dropping a point. Except in the case of the first 4 1/2s, which were unchanged, all the active United States Government issues showed losses of 2 to 16 cents on \$100, the third 4 1/2s reacting the most.

Erie convertible 4s, series B, dropped 1 1/2 points, but the other changes in that group or among industrials were small and unimportant.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co., Boston)
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	last	Prev
March	25.70	25.78	25.70	25.86	25.89
May	25.70	25.78	25.72	25.74	25.83
Oct.	25.70	25.78	25.77	25.84	25.79
Dec.	24.85	25.19	24.74	24.74	25.01
Jan.	24.85	24.85	24.50	24.50	24.67

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	last	Prev
March	15.18	15.29	15.09	15.04	15.15
May	14.97	15.12	14.83	14.83	14.94
Oct.	14.73	14.88	14.63	14.65	14.74
Dec.	13.75	13.86	13.65	13.68	13.73
Jan.	13.45	13.49	13.39	13.36	13.41

Spots 13.57 Tons 14.05

close, quiet. Sales, 5000 bales.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Skiers of the Trails

NEVER before had Patsy had such an exciting winter. First of all, she was growing bigger, and, of course, the bigger you get, the more fun you have; secondly, she was finding more "outdoor" friends among boys and girls; and, thirdly, she had joined a regular grown-up ski club, with all the adventures that that implied. Every two or three days she would receive a long, typed letter of club news, proposed hikes, information about trains, farmhouses where you could find a hot supper awaiting you, and funny jokes about members. She would read every word of it carefully, and then talk plans over with Dick or Fern or Bobby.

"Let's take the Kingsmere-to-Camp Fortune trip this Saturday. It's only seven miles and it says here that you can stop at Mrs. Murphy's for supper. There are great hills and—"

"Listen to this," continued Patsy, reading from the circular:

"Moonlight hike, Thursday, to Ye Old Homestead Inn, blazed by Mrs. Johnson, follows the Mountain Road to the Second Ravine, through Evergreen Trail, skirts Loon Lake through heavy bush. Plenty of dips and hills, with tumblers assured. Dancing and hot—"

"What's the good of reading all that when we have to stay home and study? Let's arrange for Saturday," said Dick.

Saturday morning, a few minutes before 9, found eight boys and girls grouped around the ticket window, in the big Central Station. The rotunda was gay with over a hundred other travelers, armed with skis and tickets for the Gaineau hills. Although no two were dressed exactly alike, all appeared neat and picturesque in close-fitting breeches, bright-colored jerseys or blanket coats, wool caps or toques, high-laced boots. Everybody was laughing and joking, plainly out for a good time. A heavy voice belted, and there was a surge toward the platforms. In a few minutes the four coaches were full, with people standing in the aisle as in a street-car. Fifteen minutes later and the train was racing between snow-covered meadows toward the turquoise hills.

What with everyone talking at once and trying to watch the scenery, it was no time at all before the conductor shouted, "Chelsea—Chelsea," and Patsy and her friends hurried to the platform. The little station was swarming with skiers, some piling into rigs, others fastening on their blades, others running wildly about looking for their poles or knapsacks. The eight scrambled into a huge four-seated sled, with their skis bristling out from beneath their feet and a dozen other cheerful Indians packed around and over them, and began a four-mile drive to the highest part of the hills. Although the sun was brilliant, the air was nipping, and the boys were continually leaping off to run alongside. Now and then Pete Higgins would touch up his team and it would be nip and tuck whether or not the runners would regain their places, with the girls screaming and the lads shouting remarks. Now it was thick woods on both sides of the road, many steep hills, jagged black rocks looming against the blue sky.

"All off," someone shouted, and the sled was cleared in an instant, the skis pulled out; there was an old farmhouse on the left and on the right a ski trail, like a narrow gauge track, starting down a long, sloping meadow toward distant woods. The hike had really begun.

Skiing is like tobogganing, snowshoeing, and skating rolled into one. On the level, with well-packed snow, and the aid of short bamboo sticks, you slide along a little faster than a walk; but when you come to a dip, the sticks are tucked under your arms, you bend forward and go sailing down as lightly as a swooping eagle. Having accomplished most of the up-hill work by train and horse,



Our Hillside on a Winter Day Is Just the Nicest Place to Play

it was now easy traveling homeward. The meadow was crossed with scarcely an effort. The trail they wound about through hemlocks and pines, skirted a little half-frozen stream, dipped sharply to a pond and dove into a thicket of gray maple saplings, as slim and leafless as spears. The snow was banked deeply everywhere, sparkling with every color of the rainbow. The sun seemed really warm in the shelter of the woods, so that presently the children were pulling off mitts and unbuttoning jerseys. The halloos of those far in front rang sweetly on the frosty air. Tree trunks cracked like pistol shots. A squirrel chattered shrilly as they passed. It was a white, blue, and green fairland. Patsy was too delighted for words. She hoped that the trail would never end.

Although it did not end, it paused at last at a rustic cabin in a little glade. Smoke was curling from the pipe. Happy voices were escaping from the open door. It might have been the cottage that Little Red Riding Hood used to visit or the house of the Three Bears. They undid their skis, stood them up in the snow, and entered. A dozen people were eating at a long board table. Kettles were steaming on a box stove. Mitts and caps were drying above it.

"Come on, everybody," shouted a man. "Room for all!" Dick and Fred dragged up another bench, and soon the newcomers were emptying their knapsacks upon wooden plates and proving that winter hikes are excellent appetizers. "Have we still far to go?" asked Fern. "Sure. We are just halfway home," explained Dick, who was a veteran skier. "Why, had enough?"

"I should say not. I could keep this up all day. It's simply great." No one tried to disagree with her, and after an hour they were on the trail again.

When they came to a steep hill above Fortune Lake, they paused to run it again and again. Every once in a while someone would lose his or her balance and take a header into the soft drifts beside the trail, at which the rest would laugh delightedly. Soon everyone was plastered with white, out of breath, overcome with fun. Then they moved on to the next adventure and the next and the next, until about 5 o'clock, when the shadows were beginning to get long and blue, they arrived at Mrs. Murphy's comfortable gray farm and made ready for "hot dogs" and hotter mince pie.

"Think of never doing this before," said Fern. "We'll do it every week, what?" This from Mabel.

"Oh, you don't have to go over the same course," answered Dick. "The club is always planning new trips, long and short. Now the Cascades one is a beauty."

"I want to go on a moonlight hike, too," said Patsy. "Think of Fred, through the woods at night!" "That's what I say," broke in Fred. "If you boys—"

"But just then the bell rang for supper and nobody waited to see what he had to propose. It was only a mile to the edge of the city and the car-tracks. They arrived home in the early evening, happier and wiser than when they had started out, glad of each other, glad of the winter, glad of the robust fun they had had and all the fun to come—just glad.

LLOYD ROBERTS.

Rosa and the Lee Mirror

ROSA drew the tiny rocker close beside Grandma Lee's big soft cushioned chair, and sat quietly while Grandma began the story of the mirror with the lovely gold frame and the picture painted at the top of it. The mirror hung opposite a window and the sun, which was slowly dropping down among the roses and green and violet clouds, shone on the glass and made it shiny and silvery, while the gold frame twinkled and gleamed.

"It looks as if the mirror is smiling, because it is glad Grandma is going to tell its story," thought Rosa. "Well, it ought to be full of smiles, because all the little Lee girls for years and years have smiled into it. I guess that is why it is so shiny; smiles always make faces twinkle, and the glass is the mirror's face." Rosa giggled at the idea, then listened to Grandma.

"One lovely summer day," Grandma's gentle voice began, "my dear Susan came in her carriage, with the big white horse, to spend the day with us. When she had taken off her bonnet, she turned to me and said: 'Here is a surprise for little Rosa,' and she held out a big package. When I opened it, I could hardly speak, for there was a big doll, with wide blue eyes and yellow hair. I played with her all the morning, and then the two little boys who lived next door came over and wanted me to play parade with them.

"We got a little cart and filled it with grass and flowers as a throne for Araminta. My mother let me have an old red and green plaid skirt, and a bonnet with a long, curly feather. The boys had made paper caps and collars and colored them red, and they wore bright red sashes around their waists. Our mothers gave us some bread and cookies, and we started off, with my dog Dicky following at the end of the procession. We went through my yard to the boy's yard, then over a field to a brook where we often played.

"While we were eating our cookies and making ships from twigs and

paper to sail in the brook, we heard a rumble and it grew dark. Almost before we knew it a shower was over us and the rain began. We rushed to gather our things together, and one of the boys picked up the cart with Araminta.

"He had just got her nicely settled in the cart and started to run with her, when his foot hit a rock and he tripped. Araminta was thrown right out of the cart and landed in the middle of the brook."

"I'm glad that wasn't my Anna-belle," murmured Rosa Lee. "The boys and I tried to get her out," continued Grandma; "but she had fallen into the deepest part of the water, and, though we used branches and sticks, we could not get her. We finally had to leave her, for we were wet through, and had to run home and get into dry clothes."

"Well, Rosa Lee," smiled Grandma, "you can imagine how I felt. It seemed to me that I could never smile again. My mother told me I could sit up and have supper with the grown people and, because Auntie was there, I might wear my best dress. This made me feel better, though still I could not smile; when I was all warm and dry I went to my room to put on my best dress."

"My best dress, 60 years ago," Grandma replied to the question in Rosa Lee's bright eyes, "was of crimson and blue cloth, buttoned in the back. The sleeves were short and puffed to the elbow. Around the skirt was a ruffle, which looped in little curves, and on each side of the front was a big rosette with a big button in the center. The buttons were black with crimson and blue edges."

"I had just got my dress buttoned when I turned around and saw something shining near the window, and there was the handsome big mirror which had always hung in my mother's room."

"I didn't run over and look at it at once, for, although I was delighted to think my mother had put it in my room, I didn't dare look into it then.

It was the old Lee mirror and it had never shown anything but the smiles of the little Lee girls—and I could not smile!

"I wanted so much to see my best dress in the Lee mirror that I made a big effort, pushed the corners of my mouth up hard, and walked bravely in front of the mirror, with a tiny, brave smile. I looked a minute, and then I laughed and laughed, for my dress was buttoned on wrong side before, all tight across the front, and puffed out in the back. So the Lee mirror showed my little smile, and my big laugh, too."

"Then I went downstairs, and my mother said: 'That's the Lee smile which Rosa has brought to supper with her, and so she may keep the Lee mirror to show all the smiles the years may hold.'"

"And we have been smiling into it ever since," added little Rosa Lee, going over to the gold and silvery glass.

"The next day," nodded Grandma, "I found a new rag doll beside my bed, which my mother had sat up half the night to make for me, and I called her Araminta. Two days later there came a horse and team with a messenger from my uncle, and he brought me another big doll, almost exactly like Araminta, and I gave her the same name. A few days later, there came another big doll from my grandmother, who had heard the whole story, and I called her Araminta after my grandma."

"So I had three new dolls instead of one, and every night and morning I took Araminta, Araminta, and Araminta in my arms and held them up to look into my new, old mirror, and we smiled our good nights and our good mornings together."

"And now it's bedtime, and I'm going to get Anna-belle and Andrea and Teddy, and hold them up to the mirror, so another little Rosa Lee and her dolls can smile good night together," and Rosa skipped happily away.

L. L. R.

Our Hillside

Written for The Christian Science Monitor Our hillside, on a summer day. Was just the nicest place to play! In the big pine tree's branching shade, Through the soft grass we romped and played.

But now the snowflakes, soft and white, Have covered all the grass from sight.

Out come our sleds and up we go To coast and frolic in the snow. Hurrah! Hurrah! Now clear the way! Once started, there's no chance to stay!

Down, down we go through sparkling snow, Straight toward the meadow far below.

The trees fly past, we go so fast! A long, steep stretch—we're down at last!

Now over smooth, hard crust we glide— Oh, wasn't that a splendid ride?

Then it is fun to shout and run Through snowdrifts shining in the sun— Our hillside, on a winter day, Is just the nicest place to play!

ETHEL C. BROWN.

How to Make a Nature-Calendar

IN THIS column each month I am going to tell you how you can do all sorts of interesting and useful little things, things which you can quite easily make for yourself, without spending much, and yet which will give you long months of pleasure in using them, and in watching how they work.

Last month, you will remember, I told you just how you should set to work to make nesting-boxes, to encourage the birds to build their nests and rear their families in your garden. You may have thought it very early in the year to talk about birds' nests; but, unless you get the boxes out long before the birds really need them, they will be too shy to use them until another year.

Now, if you are going to watch the little birds in your garden, and take an interest in all their work and play—for they love their games, you know, just as we do ours—there is one thing which you ought certainly to make as soon as you possibly can.

If you make a habit of watching any bird, or animal, or insect, or even a flower, it will not be long before you discover that it has more things to tell you than you ever imagined could be possible. In my own garden, I have been watching the ways of these little birds every day for more than 15 years, and yet they are always teaching me something quite fresh about the pretty habits in bird land.

Why, even yesterday the sparrows were playing a game I have never once seen them at before—but I must not tell you about that just now.

Records of Your Discoveries And it is just the same with the insects, and the flowers, and all the other living children of nature; and,

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interesting book to show to your friends. But a record of this kind is more like a diary than a calendar; and, if you would like a calendar to hang on the wall of your room, you can make one quite simply out of sheets of clean paper, and a large double-lever letter-clip, which you can buy at any stationer's shop. The handles of the clips are pierced with holes, so that you can hang them easily upon a nail on the wall.

It is well, too, to have a piece of cardboard at the back of the sheets of paper, for this will make a firm background to the calendar when you have to write upon it. Also it is a good plan to attach a piece of pencil to the letter-clip, so that it is always ready for use when you want it.

Twelve large sheets of paper, one piece of cardboard, a letter-clip, a pencil on a string, and there you have a nature-calendar which will last you a whole year. The advantage of this arrangement is that the spring-clip enables you to change the monthly sheets quite easily, so that by rearranging them at the end of the year, you can make them into a most useful guide for the new year to come.

Next month I shall tell you how to make some simple apparatus for watching the growth and development of the plants; but I would like you to start right now with your nature-calendar, because things are happening every day which are really the beginning of the spring, and the more you see and hear of these now, the more will you welcome its coming.

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THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES FOR MEN IN DAYTON

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Romance in the Word "Cinnamon"

The first cinnamon known to the white race was brought from the island of Ceylon by those tireless mariners, the ancient Phoenicians. The Phoenicians, with the aid of Arab traders, brought the sweet smelling and sweet tasting article of vegetable growth to Palestine.

The Phoenicians, who traded with the Eastern Archipelago thousands of years ago, called the fragrant bark "quinamen" or "ginamen." When the Greeks obtained the Phoenician importation, they adopted the name with the article, but subjected it to slight changes of pronunciation.

From ancient Greece, cinnamon found its way all over Europe, where in almost all countries it is called, with slight variations, by the name which the Phoenicians had given it when they first brought it in their ships from Ceylon.

The Bowl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor Flat on my back I love to lie

And look 'way up into the sky. It makes me think, and so 't would you, Of Mother's bowl that's lined with blue.

For when her bowl is empty quite, You see the blue all shiny bright, But when it's filled with fluffy-up cream, No tiniest bit of blue I've seen.

Sometimes the sky-bowl's filled to brim With creamy clouds that hide its rim, And even though you can't see through, Like Mother's bowl, it's always blue.

Hidden Cities

In each of the following sentences is the name of one of the world's great cities, the letters spelling each being in their correct order.

1. His rule was to write letters only on Sundays.
2. The King threatened to proclaim a drastic regulation of strolling minstrels.
3. He says his ideal "is Boniface, the kind-hearted prelate.
4. He walked resplendent in red, green and buff, alone in the great forest.
5. When the boy came near I gave him my hand.
6. Considering what he is worth, a van, although expensive, is not an extravagance.
7. Although paler, most people thought his complexion more becoming.
8. The author admitted the absence of the myth an oversight.
9. Laisness effleebles the understanding.
10. James said to Patrick: "O! Be silent."

The key to the puzzle, Hidden Boys' Nicknames, which appeared on this page for Jan. 18, is as follows:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. Tim | 6. Dave |
| 2. Tom | 7. Don |
| 3. Bill | 8. Nat |
| 4. Bob | 9. Sam |
| 5. Dan | 10. Ed |

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EDUCATIONAL

Colleges Must Keep Faith in Men
and in Democracy, Says Meiklejohn

Amherst, Mass. Special Correspondence
AN AMERICAN democracy without a privileged class is the goal that President Alexander Meiklejohn of Amherst College would set before the American people for this century. And particularly before the American colleges. For the forging of true democracy, he holds, is dependent upon the fusion of America's mingled peoples into one race, and that in turn involves the achievement of an independent American culture, which is the task of the liberal college.

That America will in this twentieth century achieve that ultimate social state, "democracy without privilege," Amherst's president accepts as the only logical, the only possible, basis for American educators to build on. He is confident that the forging of true democracy will not fail. Yet he builds no illusions. He sees it as a task in education. Being a college president, he sees it as a responsibility of the liberal college.

Part the Small College Is to Play
He has a prophecy for the part that the small liberal college in America shall play in the attainment of democracy that runs through all his public speeches, and through his chapel talks. It is bound up in the program of Amherst College. And it has a vital relation to the future of America. It is, he would hold, the future of America.

The thread of his prophecy runs essentially like this:

The great problem of American life and of American colleges is not the problem of the individual; it is the problem of the community; the problem of making out of groups of people genuine, unified spiritual bodies which have some common experience, so that each individual finds the major part of his interests and experience coming out of the life of the community.

We don't know what to think about any of the essential features of our human experience. We are lost, bewildered, in the maze that faces us of gathering together again a scheme of life in which we may go on in some sort of command of our common faith. We haven't wisdom to teach, and you ask what is the matter with our young people, it is that they know we haven't in any real sense a philosophy or religion to give them.

Freedom Not Yet Really Ours
As to freedom, our will is not fixed by clear deliberate choice. The times have changed since our fathers first put the word upon the books. We have never really questioned whether with changing times freedom itself should change. We have the word which others gave and yet we have not made it ours. Our home we have made, but we have not made our spirit.

We as a people have not willed what we shall be. No better illustration could be found than what we did and failed to do in the war. We went in mighty strength and with courage and resolve. We put our purpose into ringing words that stirred men's hearts. And now we are not quite sure what they are about. We didn't understand the part we rushed to play. But now the time has come for leaving school. We must be independent, we must make a culture of our own. I know that very slowly the Nation we brought to tread a common way, and yet there is a way that we shall tread.

Elective System Blamed
That way is pure democracy, with no place for any special privilege. No place, for instance, for Anglo-Saxon culture to dominate; the dominant strain will voluntarily lose its separate life in finding a common and a truer life. But if we are not to have a racial aristocracy, we must have a dwelling place within our colleges. We need the wealth of spirit that other peoples have to give, and they need ours. Here in the Ameri-

can college that fusion must be made. The question is how can our colleges be made into communities? They are not communities under the elective system. Things don't fuse into any common purpose. We need a unified curriculum, so that the whole college can be engaged in a common enterprise in trying to understand human experience, that is, trying to get hold of human life as an enterprise of the human spirit. I'd substitute for departments, the curriculum as a whole. I should like to see every freshman and sophomore engaged for two years upon a single piece of work, and I should like to have him know that his college community as a whole felt it essential that he master that enterprise. Then, I'd turn them all loose into special fields to introduce the technique of thinking, but I'd keep them all bound together by one common course.

To leave the prophecy for a paragraph, President Meiklejohn blames the elective system for many defects in college education. Too many things, he feels, that it exalts the teacher too much. "It is the business of the American college to stop this sentimental hero worship in which teachers have gloried," he insists. "It is the business of the teacher to introduce the student to the great minds of history. Too many teachers have impressed themselves on the plastic mind and kept it permanently a mediocre thing. Our job is to get young people interested in sharing the great body of human experience, in trying to understand what human life is, to see that it is beautiful."

The rest of the prophecy is this:

Greatest Hope Lies in Colleges
Upon the small liberal college very largely rests the responsibility of attempting to set up again a scheme of values, a settled belief. The college must see that the enthusiasm of its students is not made to make teachers take hold of American youth. The greatest hope of the American people lies in the attempt of the liberal college to lead the youth of America to a realization that human life is an essentially beautiful thing.

In the next century America will try to make a culture of its own. We will make the individual lives of men the ends we serve. We will keep faith that these ends have rightness in themselves. Is there any existing privilege that the people cannot get rid of? Is there any principle of a vested interest in private or public administration that the people cannot throw out whenever they choose? And if they do not, if privilege seems to be usurped, isn't it simply that no one has yet come forward with a new principle, a program for public support? It is essentially a problem in education.

I see no deliberate attempt to thwart democracy, although I see men of power who are contemptuous of much loose thinking. In time of pressure the strength of the words of the fathers, that set before us as principles of our democracy will always unseat privilege. They are a part of our national way of thinking. As a practical matter the people will always brand as inferior any group that calls itself the elect, with peculiar qualifications to lead in the world. We need freedom of choice, both in selecting leaders and in selecting a way of life. The way that we choose will be determined by the education we have. We have been too ready to pay for education instead of giving it. If it is to lead to good teaching and real learning is, the college must be a democracy as a form of government successful. The colleges must set the standard high. We must make it gleam before the people. We must lead them into the search for wisdom in the way of life. The colleges must keep faith in men and in the world. We will keep that faith, and America will find herself again and fashion principles which need not be denied.

The Observatory

IT MUST be a source of considerable satisfaction to the United States Bureau of Education to discover that its entire program for school betterment in Currituck County, North Carolina, has been adopted and will soon be put in effect. Not always is such ready and complete response accorded the suggestions that grow out of Government educational surveys. Sometimes the will is lacking; more often the means are not at hand. But Currituck has both will and means, and the result is that it promises soon to be one of America's model counties in the matter of rural schools.

Partly responsible, perhaps, for the prompt acceptance by the voters of the additional financial burden now to be imposed upon them is the campaign of stimulation and information which was part of the survey. The federal specialist not only studied the district; he likewise held frequent conferences with the citizens in the various towns to understand his recommendations. The consequence was that the people were ready for the report, saw the advantage of adopting it, and without undue delay acted accordingly. So bonds have already been voted and a special tax laid on all districts in the county.

The arrangement now to be effective calls for the consolidation of numerous towns, hitherto independent, into school districts and for the erection of thoroughly modern buildings in the central localities. A substantial increase will be made in the number of supervisors and the whole school system will be reorganized on the 6-3-3 basis involving six years' work in the elementary grades and three years each in junior and senior high schools. Although work has already been started on some of the new buildings, it will probably be three years before the complete program is in operation.

ation or it may be the result of a new attitude toward a great profession, but, in any event, it is the fact that American teachers have suddenly sensed the value of closer co-operation for the common welfare and awakened to the possibility of lending substantial aid to that movement which has better public schools as its ultimate goal. By the formation, in many states, of research councils, the teachers are serving notice both of their readiness to undertake a scientific study of educational problems and of their appreciation of the largely increased confidence placed in them by those who have the administration of the schools in charge.

It is no light responsibility that the teachers have thus assumed. In Idaho, for instance, there is a new state association, composed of superintendents as well as teachers, which will investigate during the coming year such matters as "The Educational and Mental Status of the Fifth Grade Pupil," "The Age-Grade and Years-in-School Status of the Elementary School Pupil," "The Deviating and Standardizing of an Individual Uniform Record Card," and "The Determination of the Efficiency of the Methods of Teaching Spelling." In Los Angeles, the particular field of study in the immediate future will be the ways and means of improving the quality of instruction in the high schools. Better teaching methods in the grades will occupy the attention of councils in other cities.

What good will come from all these efforts? It is much too early to determine. But it is not without significance that the whole movement has the enthusiastic support of the Nation's educational leaders. In the high places today there is full realization of the worth of the assistance which teachers can render and a disposition to leave to the teachers themselves the solution of a strictly teaching problem. To a

less it enlists the interested co-operation of parents, children, superintendents and teachers.

Meanwhile, the research department of the N. E. A. is already functioning. It has just brought out a bulletin of national interest entitled "Facts on the Cost of Public Education and What They Mean." This pamphlet differs from the customary Government reports in that it not only presents statistics but interprets them. In fact it is declared to be the constant aim of the department to conflict in no wise with the Federal Bureau of Education or the local associations but rather to supplement their work.

How 2500 or more Philadelphia pupils are annually deprived of the education that is their due is described in the latest monthly report of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. When their parents leave the city each spring to work on the truck farms of New Jersey, they take their children with them. Often the migration begins as early as February and continues until late October or November, so that the pupils affected lose anywhere from five to six months of schooling. In consequence nearly all of them are classed as retarded, some as much as five years. The attendance laws which ordinarily would operate to prevent this situation are practically ineffective because the children go from one state to another. The hope is expressed that Pennsylvania and New Jersey may reach some agreement in the matter.

Educational Film
Increasingly Popular

London, England Special Correspondence
THE educational film has yet to be produced, Dr. Kimmins, chief inspector of London's education department, has said recently. He is chairman of a committee now sitting to investigate more fully the educational value of the cinema and its effect upon the child from every point of view, and nobody is in a better position to judge of its merits than this sympathetic student of childhood.

People are asking how long the child retains the impression of the rapidly moving pictures and what is its relative value to the stationary lantern slide. A successful lecturer on bird life has combined the two methods, giving for example clear pictures of birds sitting and standing on the nest or the ground which the teacher can describe at length, and what is its relative value to the stationary lantern slide. A successful lecturer on bird life has combined the two methods, giving for example clear pictures of birds sitting and standing on the nest or the ground which the teacher can describe at length, and what is its relative value to the stationary lantern slide.

As regards travel-films, there is no question of the interest they create in various countries. If the impression is fleeting, it lasts long enough to be a foundation for the work of a teacher. Those who know the city child regard the outside interest evoked in this way as very valuable in itself. Anything that stretches the imagination, that sets forth what is some aspect of life other than that of grim streets and bricks and mortar must be a great factor for good, since even a fleeting impression is better than none at all. "The picture I like best is a meadow," wrote a girl of 10. "It has flowers and little hills. Why I like it is because it makes you think you are in the country yourself."

Naturally boys often like pictures of the swashbuckling hero, of the rescuer of forlorn maidens, of the automobile dashing along the edge of a precipice, but interest is by no means limited to this type of exciting nature. Experience has proved that the great delight taken by many children in the film of great expeditions. The London County Council has no films or apparatus for use in the schools but parties of school children in charge of a teacher visit the best picture houses after school hours. The small special fees charged by these theatres are paid by the parent or the proceeds of an entertainment provide the funds. The Shackleton expedition, the ascent of Mt. Everest, the great aeroplane flights have all been received with enthusiasm.

The expedition film has the added virtue of showing the character of the explorer, his courage, persistence and resource in the face of difficulty and obstacle. The presentation of genuine heroism seems to give as much pleasure as that set forth in lurid surroundings so that the problem of the film as educator resolves itself into producing a better class of film rather than in deploring its present tendency to depict unsuitable stories.

It is the action of the film that appeals and its appeal is strong to the cooped up child of the city. At the same time there is no cessation to the interest of the lantern slide, which is only necessary to look through the catalogue of the loan collection of lantern slides owned by the London education department and to hear from the authorities of their journeys.

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to and to different schools, to recognize their value to the children of the Nation.
How far the big companies are prepared to cater for the growing demand for more wholesome films remains to be seen. It is certain that with an educational expenditure growing yearly, the public is not prepared to allow its good attempts to be nullified by the frequent attendance of children at films calculated to offset school influence, but on the other hand we have the consoling evidence of so well-balanced an authority as Dr. Kimmins that the exciting book has a much greater effect upon the child than the cinema.

Teaching of English
in Great Britain

London, England Special Correspondence

THE revival of interest in a better use of the English language and a consequent acquaintance with its literature has little that is sentimental or artificial about it. It is a spontaneous growth of quite remarkable promise, springing up everywhere with its roots in the universities and its branches in the elementary schools. In the recent outbreak of educational conferences when so many speakers admitted its influence, English, say the compilers of the report, must be the starting point and foundation from which all the education of the nation springs, and a knowledge of English and of English literature are indissolubly connected.

The elementary school teachers have many difficulties to contend with in correcting speech. The children often come into their care with a very poor use of language, but by storytelling and oral exercises they develop the value of the cinema and its effect upon the child from every point of view, and nobody is in a better position to judge of its merits than this sympathetic student of childhood.

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Dean Becomes Retail Salesman
in Interests of Higher Education

Akron, Ohio Special Correspondence

WHEN Dean Fred E. Ayer of the Municipal University of Akron, O., came face to face with the problem of making a university education meet the demands of practical business, he did not pore over sets of books on the theory of business education. He hiked straight down to a department store to learn the problems of retail business first-hand. As dean of a university, he might have had pleasant conversation on the topic of those problems with the owner, the manager, and the department managers. But there was too much theory alone to that. Therefore the dean got a job as an assistant to a delivery truck driver. From that job he was graduated to the rank of retail salesman, first of bathrobes, then of books.

Dean Ayer says that as a delivery boy and as a retail salesman, especially during the rush of Christmas shopping, he has learned more about the requirements for a successful college course in commerce than would have been possible through years of theoretical study alone.

The college of engineering and commerce of which Dean Ayer is the head is operated on the co-operative plan in all departments except that of commerce. Two sections of engineering students alternate in the classroom and on field jobs that are allied with their scholastic subjects. It was to test certain theories that he had concerning a similar co-operative course in commerce to be instituted next year that the dean started at the bottom of retail business.

A Dignified Study
When asked whether his dignity had not suffered by reason of his drop from a high school education position to that of delivery boy, the dean laughed.

"The most dignified of all studies and the one most essential to business success is that of the human race," he said. "I am making that study. And no job is beneath the dignity of a college man. If I were a youth with two strange initials behind my name and a diploma in my hand, and I wanted to get ahead financially, I should obtain a job where there were no college men. That would eliminate the element of competition."

"Too many college men feel that they have to restrict themselves to limited fields of work where only their kind are employed. Few retail salesmen have a college degree. Chiefs who can neither read nor write are making \$15 a day. Those are two of the most fertile fields awaiting cultivation by the university graduate. Not only would he soon be the most efficient producer in those fields, but he would be promoted rapidly into an executive position. He would be a better store manager for having worked as a salesman, and he would be a better hotel manager for having labored as a cook. I shall soon start students in retail selling."

Business Men's Suspicion Explained
"I worked as a salesman in the interests of higher education. Many practical business men look with suspicion on university instructors, because they consider them disinterested from problems of life. Too often that is the instructor's own fault. He sets up a rigid and untested system of educational rules and attempts to force them on a business that must be as flexible as the life that it serves. "Each customer that I waited on in the store made me see how flexible I must build my course of teaching. I shall be successful as the head of a commerce department in a university if I can make my students fit the jobs in life; not try to make the jobs fit

my students and my system. There are two views that every instructor must take of his work: the collegiate view and that of preparation for life. Life cannot be controlled as the laboratory is controlled.

"For instance, a student learns more about economics by losing a job than he does by a half-year of textbook study. He asks himself: 'Why do I not have a job?' The answer is: 'Because there is no demand for your work.' Right there is opened for him, concretely, the whole subject. And if he has brains, he determines so to train himself that there will always be a demand for him and his work."

Business and Engineering Different

"While I was working as a salesman, I discovered why the co-operative plan of two-week periods alternated between classroom and practical job will not work in business as it does in industrial engineering. The student loses contact with patrons who daily come into business establishments. That such contacts be not interrupted is essential. I can arrange all classes during 'slack' trading hours, so that students can be on the practical job almost daily. "I learned, too, the language of business. I discovered in co-operative engineering that I could not get jobs for my students unless I could talk the language of the shop to the foreman. You cannot sell anything to a man if he thinks that you are looking down on him from a superior level. "I have to sell this new course of mine to the business men of the city. As I see it, the first step in making a sale is to get the attention of the prospective buyer. The best way not to get that attention is to show the prospect by your first words that you do not have a working knowledge about what you are trying to sell."

"I got the attention of the head of one big retail store by riding as an assistant delivery boy on one of his trucks. On one occasion, I found that a salesman had hurriedly scribbled an address on a package. Fifteen seconds of his time would have made the writing legible. The scrawl held up deliveries on that truck for an hour, while the driver and I tried house after house until we found the right one."

Merit Demonstrated
"When I pointed out the loss of time to the manager of the store, I gained his attention. Then I sold him the co-operative business plan. For next year, I have jobs in his store for many of my students. I have learned enough about retail salesmanship by selling bathrobes and books to enable me to gain the attention, at least, of any merchant in the city."

In his new course, Dean Ayer will

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require all freshmen to work for one year in such producing industries as the rubber plants in Akron. He believes that all business men should know intimately something of manufacturing processes and their problems. Then will come sales experience. Finally the students will be placed for a year in banks. These jobs will alternate with classroom studies for a period of five years.

So firm is the dean's belief in the co-operative system of education, that he says, much as he loves teaching, he would give it up entirely rather than go back to the old plan. "The co-operative plan," he said, "makes a student see what too many of them have been blind to, with disastrous results. It makes them see that they are paid for what they can do, not for what they know."

To Get Knowledge of Workmen

"And, too, an engineering student is not sent out to labor on a construction job merely to learn how to mix concrete. He is sent out to get knowledge of workmen, of organization, and of value of service—in short, of humanity and its business and its problems. He must also discover the fundamental economic truth that the rate of pay rises only with the increase of responsibility."

"Sometimes a student comes back to me and says: 'What am I learning about engineering by swinging a pick-axe on the section gang? That is a common laborer's job.' My answer is: 'If you cannot show that you deserve more than a common laborer's job, you had best get out of college and stay on that job.' When he learns that he will be promoted as soon as he can show that he can do his job better than the next man and that he deserves added responsibility, he has solved a problem essential to success in life. That problem never could have been solved for him by a college instructor in the classroom. Then, too, the danger of his ever becoming a 'Red' has vanished."

Dean Ayer says that before he considered himself fitted to teach engineering, he worked on engineering projects as a laborer, as a timekeeper, as a foreman, as a field engineer, and as an office engineer. He felt the necessity for both observational and practical knowledge. He is a graduate of Lafayette College.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Search for a Title

ONE of the minor difficulties besetting authors which is seldom thought of is the necessity of finding suitable names for their literary children. Whether the writer has made a book, an article, an essay, or a poem matters not at all—he must discover for it a title not too long, euphonious, and as perfectly fitting as may be. To a man who writes much and whose ideas flow from him rapidly, this necessity of rummaging about for a label to accompany every bit of verbal baggage he sends into the world is frequently distressing. He knows that some men are more prolific in titles than in material, that they have glittering stores of beautiful labels with nothing to affix them to. He often sighs, therefore, for some division of literary labors, being quite content to write endlessly if only some specialist in titles will name his work.

"One man," says Dr. Johnson, "excels at a plan or a title-page; another works away at the body of the book, and a third is a dab at an index." Seldom do you find a single individual who is equally expert in all three. Dr. Johnson himself was seldom fortunate in his choice of titles, and he seems to have thought that all the good ones had been used up before his time. The naming of his first periodical gave him much trouble. "I sat down at night upon my bedside," says he, "and resolved that I would not go to sleep until I had found a title. The Reader seemed the best that occurred, and so I took it." But he was never satisfied with this title, which indeed sat upon so indolent a man very awkwardly, and he did much better in calling his next adventure *The Idler*—a title which was somewhat bettered by *The Lounger* of Henry Mackenzie. Probably the best named magazine England has ever had was Addison's *Spectator*, for this title was perfectly suited to the nature of the contents and to the character of the chief editor. In the United States there has been no magazine title with greater charm and challenge than *The Unpopular Review*.

It was in the year 1750 that Dr. Johnson made up his mind that all good titles had been consumed. Since then by far the greater number of the world's books have been written, and it may be understood that the difficulties have not decreased. Moreover, at the same time that books have been multiplying, the taste for titles has been growing more exigent and finicking. Long titles, anachronisms in the age of Elizabeth, almost tables of contents, are no longer tolerated. What the author of three centuries ago put into three hundred words we must somehow contrive to pack into three. Consequently, for example, that gigantic title which George Gascoigne concocted for the book of his poems which appeared in 1576: "A Hundred Sundrie Flowres Bounde up in One Small Poetrie; Gathered Partly in Translation in the Fyve and Outlandish Tongues of Euripides, Ovid, Petrarque, Ariosto, and Others; and Partly by Invention of our Fruitfull Orchardes in England; yielding Sundrie Sweet Savours of Tragical, Comical, and Morall Discourses, both Pleasant and Profitable to the Well-Smelling Noses of Learned Readers." Yes, those were indeed "spacious days." Here we have a title, a description, a "puff," and a delightfully phrased compliment to possible purchasers, all in one. Considering all that it contains, Gascoigne's title is not too long. Here the author forecasts criticism by writing his own. Here is the far-off ancestor of the publisher's "blurb," which has been crowded off the title-page only to reappear on the paper jacket. But to-day we must be content to do far less, for one's title must be short enough to be printed on the back of one's book. Three words are enough, and more than five are too many.

How to pack into three or four or five words an indication of the nature of a book's contents and at the same time to convey some notion of its general character—there is the difficulty. Those few words must be attractive in themselves and also pique curiosity, but they must not be misleading. In other words, one's title must be alluring, but it should not be a mere bait. In the case of a novel the title may be simply a proper

name, such as "David Copperfield," although this way of christening a book is usually only an evasion of difficulty. Some novelists affect the use of such single symbolic words as "Salt," "Youth," and "Together," and when these single-word titles are really well chosen they are perhaps the best of all. Mr. Max Beerbohm has been uniformly successful in his choice of titles, but he has never improved upon the name which he gave to his first book, a slender volume which appeared when he was in his early twenties and which he called, with a most amiable and charming inappropriateness, simply "Works." Short, simple, modest, unforgettable, that title was an inspiration.

The difficulties of title-finding are greatest in the case of a book of verse, for here there is seldom any chance of describing the contents and one must therefore find a phrase which will hint at the book's total effect or character, as he sees it. And in this field it does really seem that all the good choices have been used. A certain young poet of to-day spent some weeks in thought and inquiry among his literary friends trying to find a suitable name for his first book of poems. Finally he narrowed the choice down to two possibilities. He would call his book either "Magic Casements," after the marvelous passage in Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale," or else "Stops of Various Quills," a phrase to be found at the end of Milton's "Lycidas." Either one of these two beautiful titles would have suited his book very well. He was greatly disappointed, therefore, to discover that both of them had been used several times by earlier writers.

Emily Dickinson in England

Her poetry is that of a recluse and mystic, but a recluse without any trace of the morbid or the inhuman and a mystic only in the free sense in which Blake may be called so. She loved and studied nature in its largest and smallest and possessed a wonderful power of accurate description both for the thing seen or heard and for the feeling—the atmosphere—of the poetic moment, and with these there is mingled at times a quaint and quiet humour. Nothing could be more sharply seen than her description of a bat as a "small umbrella, quaintly halved."

We find her continually on the threshold of wonder, standing detached in the sudden realization of the greatness of little things, the littleness of great, glimpsing for a moment a vast, elusive significance in the common things of life. Like Blake, whom she often she recalls, she sees a world in a grain of sand and a heaven in a wild flower. That attitude is beautifully shown in a poem of four lines—

"Where every bird is hold to go,
And he that abaseth him
The foreigner before he knocks
Must thrust the tears away."

In other poems, as in a close-packed little poem on the Oriole, she holds that nature gains all its significance from mind. The Oriole recalls, she sees a world in a grain of sand and a heaven in a wild flower. That attitude is beautifully shown in a poem of four lines—

"The fashion of the ear
Attire that it hear
In dun or fair.

So whether it be rime,
Or whether it be none,
Is of within;

"The tune is in the tree,
The sceptic showeth me;
No, sir! In thee!"

Emily Dickinson is difficult to criticize. At her best she writes poems which are quite perfect. But on the flawless poet, detached from date or personal idiosyncrasy, the little New England spinster is perpetually intruding with her charming, narrowly dated, demure yet humorous Quakerisms. It peeps out in the "No, sir! In thee!" of the Oriole poem, and again in such phrases as "You cannot fold a flood And put it in a drawer;" or "The twilight stood as strangers do With hat in hand." Frequently, too, in a conventional

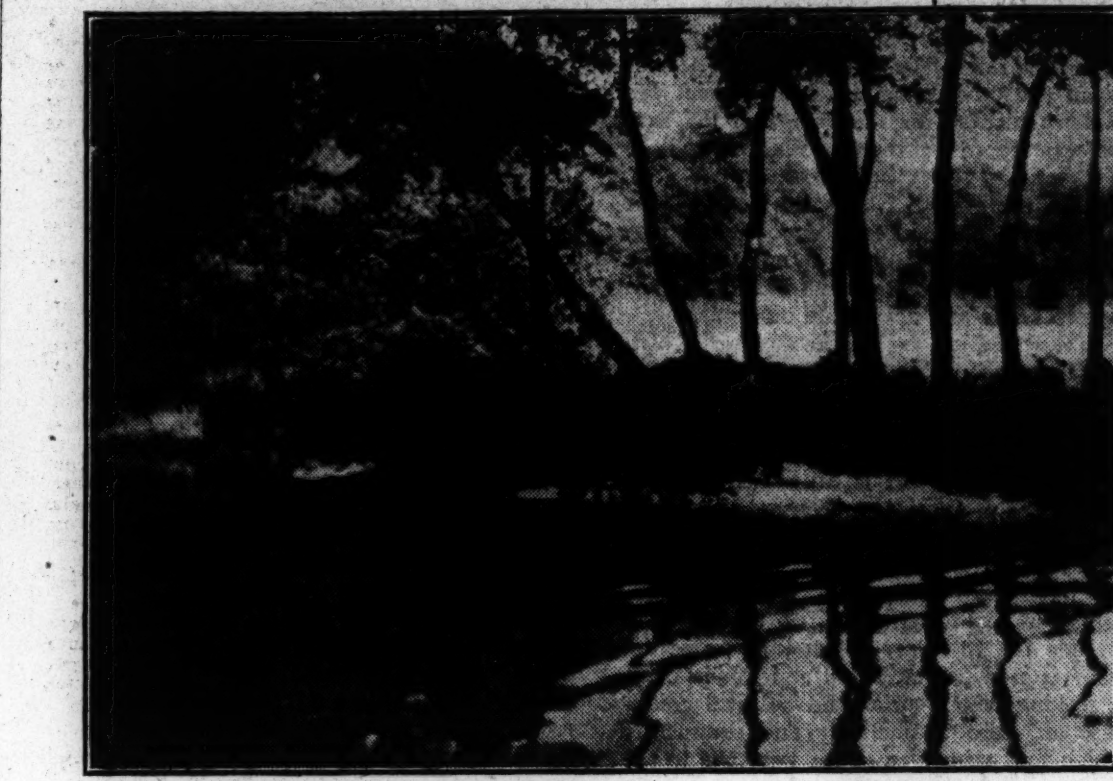
stanzaic form she will suddenly dismay you by dropping out the rhyme so that the expected effect falls dead like a fiddlingstick which suddenly slackens and goes flat. How far this is calculated it is difficult to say; the fact is that in the aggregate these imperfections come to seem things appropriate and attractive, just as an imperfection of accent or awkwardness of gesture becomes an added charm in a charming personality.

Emily Dickinson would gain enormously by careful selection. I have no doubt that a volume of selected poems would reveal the fact that her poetry,

February Morning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The world's a wood-block print
Where, deeply carved,
Black tree-boles are
Athwart the paper-white
Of snowy banks.
Twixt which the little river
Runs in curved black line
Afloat with ducks,
All black and white,
And the black branches overhead
Bear their white bands
Like melody.

Margaret Lloyd.



Reflections

Photograph by Beattie Carr

Poetry in Trees

as Mr. Conrad Aiken in his recent anthology of Modern American Poets claims, is "perhaps the finest, by a woman, in the English language." I quarrel only with his "perhaps," Martin Armstrong, in *The Spectator*.

Dakota Sunsets

To walk down a country road on a summer evening is an event. You are a pilgrim approaching a village of fire-trees to see before the mighty shrine of the western sun-chief. Red warriors stalk silently beside you, appearing from shadows lengthening over vale and coteau, or filling in dim silhouette from far horizons.

The Garden of the Hesperides lies on the shores of night. Yes, there in the western skies are the red-gold apples we have sought so long. And lo, there is the Golden Fleece searched for by the Argonauts. And yonder is the fleet of ships, each one like a rose petal, moving upon an amber tide. Perhaps a sky-whirlwind, she sees a world in a grain of sand and a heaven in a wild flower. That attitude is beautifully shown in a poem of four lines—

Yesterday as the sun went down the west became a vast mosaic of color, a sort of variegated Indian shawl or oriental rug. Lapsing clouds, pile on pile, loomed in the northwest, while to the south were multitudes of tiny vapors and mist-fakes, slowly drifting upward like a crimson drift of autumn leaves or slender swarms of moths that had become recurved, glittering scimitars. At one point I saw a pair of scarlet tanagers, and close to the horizon, southward from the sun, I had a vision of humming birds migrating to the tropics. Above the drifts of smaller clouds were clouds of larger size, all having exquisite resemblances and hues. There were the edges of delicate shells; chatoyant fabrics and ribbons; dusky-amber porticoes; curtains fog-rayed into faintest pink; masses of gossamer, phantom-vapors and spectral mists—whirling, fleeting, flickering, and reflecting the changes of light.

And then, and then, the hues faded out, but only to reappear in the after-glow—softer and richer. The violent passion has given place to something mellow. Maroon clouds sail slowly in a saffron sea. The azure of the sky deepens, deepens, into purple—pansy-purple—till presently the great velvet night sleeps across the world.

The Barrel-Organ

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
A little Jack and Jenny, running up the street,
Turn eager eyes and shock-head to the music sweet!
Come and step it nimble, and dextrally, to the strain—
And foot it merrily,
And sing out cheerily,
O dance it, jig it, skip it, a-twirling in the rain.

Here's no gillyflower—no cowslip's yellow sheen,
No hawth'd and timber'd cottage upon a village green,
No bow and spreading curtesy of smiling rustic twain.
But, as in long ago,
So trip it fast and slow,
O dance it, sing it, laugh it, a-twirling in the rain.

Waiting the Signal

The beech, with its long, lean buds, seems to spring from the ground like a fire. It is a fire with the play of countless tiny fires among its branches. The elm, which is a plume in shape, is flushed in its highest branches with the first tide of blossom. Everywhere the spring seems like a runner stooping in readiness for the signal to start.—Robert Lynd.

The Farington Diary

December 20 (1793-1795)—Went to the Club. In the course of the evening I mentioned to the Members present my wish, and I knew it to be the wish of others, that a uniform dress [the French Academicians wear a green uniform] should be worn by all their public meetings, which would give an impressive respectability to them, and in a becoming way distinguish them as a body. Nollekens said he would second my motion, and all appeared disposed to concur in it. I mentioned that formerly such an idea had been held by Sir Joshua Reynolds, etc., and that they proposed that gowns should be worn. I thought this would be carrying it too far, and that a blue coat, with some distinction of collar, cuff, and button would be sufficient, and would subject the Members to no real addition of expense, as the coat might be worn in common if the cape were taken off. [Uniform dress was never worn by the Royal Academicians.]

July 1—Mr. Trumbull, the Artist, is arrived from America, and comes in the capacity of secretary to Mr. [John] Jay the Ambassador, to settle the differences which have arisen between the two countries lately.—Mr. Trumbull said everything seemed to promise fair for a settlement. He said the prudence of Mr. Washington prevented resolutions from being passed in America of such a nature as would have produced a war between the two countries.

He spoke of Tom Paine with aversion. His temporary pamphlet, entitled *Common Sense*, gave Tom for a while credit in America, but he was at last seen through to be a man disposed by nature to disturb the peace and order of society.

The Arts are likely to be well encouraged in America. Stuart, who is now at New York, & well employed. His prices are so great as He had in England, but his expenses are proportionately more reasonable.

America thrives rapidly, towns increase in size, and people grow rich.—From the Diary of Joseph Farington, edited by James Greig, in *The Atlantic*.

love at first sight for the crispness of its paper. There was something infinitely Saturday-nightish about the *Spectator*, and the association still remains.

Later on, Saturday night used to mean the weekly reviews and the illustrated papers, which I pretended to like far less; for there is a deceptive expression of learning about a closely printed page. I remember an affection for the *Spectator*, a mere

the "city" that it was able to lure him away from home every morning, he who loved gardening so? To me it was something weird, grotesque, mysterious, providing its servants with a Newgate Street and a railway terminus which I believed to belong to my father.

It was in the London days that the glamour of Saturday night as I still feel it, took my heart. The time came to mean one of crowded streets with people walking in the road among the genial traffic and meeting at street corners with walking sticks and parcels: a time of lighted shop windows, laughing voices, and the friendly shuffling of feet; of buses full-up on top, and stationers selling fantastic penholders. I am convinced, as one cannot help being in matters of romantic penholders, that those unusual penholders are never sold on any other day but Saturday. To buy anything then gives the purchase a double life, the usual one—and one unusual, fanciful, glamorous, given to all things that have gently bewitched us. Even in years of what people are called to call discretion, I have borne upon a bookshop with every inch of enthusiasm flying and bought books and reviews whose pages would never have been cut had I made the purchase on a Tuesday. There must be times when a thing enjoys being bought and when one is a generous buyer; times when one would like to bound into action and, like Scrooge, make a wholesale distribution of turkeys.

All this is within the sound of Bow bells, but I have felt it extravagantly wherever I have been, in the country towns even in the village where the shops are shut early and the streets are deserted. There is little of Saturday night about them, yet I find it there naturally enough, for it is I who bring it with me!

True, it was chill October, asters glimmered uncertainly among tarnished torch-lilies; and bellanthis flashed a few stars at regular intervals; no doubt there had been plenty of colour there in July, but one wants something more than colour in a border, else we have gained nothing and lost assured brilliancy by discarding mid-Victorian bedding-out. Why did we discard it? Because there was none of the mystery, the variety, or the surprise which constitutes the attraction of a well-arranged collection of hardy plants. One wearied of the formality, the monotonous repetition, the absence of anything unexpected.

Mr. Clare is one of the most rebellious rozzums you ever knewed—not a bit like the rest of the family; and if there's one thing that he do hate more than another 'tis the notion of what's called an old family. He says that it stands to reason that old families have done their part of work in past days, and can't have anything left in 'em now. There's the Billets, and the Drenkhards, and the Greys, and the St. Quintins, and the Hardys, and the Goulds, who used to own the lands for miles down this valley; you could buy 'em all up now for an old song a most. Why, our little Betty Priddle here, you know, is one of the Priddlees—the old family that used to own lots of the lands out by King's-Hintock now owned by the Earl of Wessex, afore ever he or his was heard of. Well, Mr. Clare found this out, and spoke quite scornful to the poor girl for days. "Ah!" he says to her, "you'll never make a good dairy-maid! All your skill was used up ages ago in Palestine!"—Thomas Hardy.

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Principle Is Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is a widespread impression in the world that the term "principle" can be applied only to an abstract, loveless, lifeless something behind mechanical law. Many people believe that although such law has God's sanction, it is non-moral, in that it takes no human element into consideration, operating with mathematical precision, regardless of consequences. To manifest love for such a concept, most persons would regard as too absurd to be entertained; and, indeed, it would be so.

In order to present properly any subject, it is necessary, first of all, to define the terms to be used. Examination of any authoritative dictionary will show that the word "principle" means "a source, or origin; that from which anything proceeds," or "a power that acts continuously or uniformly; a permanent or fundamental cause that naturally or necessarily produces certain results." When Abraham beheld the Almighty as El Shaddai (the all-sufficient One) and, in consequence of this enlargement of his understanding, had his name changed to Abraham, he understood God to be the source or origin of man, hence the Principle of man. The allness of Jehovah appeared to Zephaniah as in these words: "There is none beside me."

Cause is God; and cause is Principle; therefore Principle is God. Consequently, the insinuation, which is sometimes made by those who do not understand that Christian Science reduces a God to just "a cold principle," is a misapprehension based upon the erroneous concept of Principle. As used in Christian Science this term, Principle, is synonymous with God, with Life and Love, but not with matter. On the very first page of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, God is alluded to as divine Mind; and it is not necessary to read very far in this book to see that it conforms minutely to the teaching of John: "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him." Principle, therefore, is also divine Love. A mindless, unrelenting infinite power would indeed be as ridiculous as terrifying to contemplate; but to know that divine Principle is beneficent Mind, which supplies man's every need, is a most consoling thought.

If the operation of Principle were to cease, upon being petitioned so to do, this would benefit neither the racer nor the petitioner. Principle, divine Love, must always be doing that

which is right; and to excuse one from the necessity of conforming his life to its perfect law would be an actual disservice to him. Divine Love makes heavy demands upon us; but we grow in grace in proportion to our righteous efforts to obey. "Not my will, but thine, be done," does not mean resignation to evil but to good, God.

Divine Principle is faultless as well as undeviating; and men are governed by it in direct ratio to their freedom from material beliefs. It is only egotism or ignorant self-will that retarding obedience to spiritual law, insists upon its own sorry way. Going across the current or up-stream always gives difficulty to the boatman which he does not experience when headed straight with the river's course; so the wise man adapts his way to Principle, or divine Love, which carries him surely forward, resistlessly onward. As soon try to make a brook flow backward to its source in the mountains, as attempt to change divine Principle, "with whom," as James says, "is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

All the trouble in the world is caused by lack of conformity to Principle; but one is not forced by any law to remain ignorant of God. As the mason uses plummet and spirit-level to make his building upright, so the Christian should employ the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount to correct his thinking and to keep himself in the way of uprightness. Whatever would oppose the operation of Principle is dangerous to health and happiness. Human will, whether aggressive or resistant, is obstructive to spiritual progress, because it assumes a power other than God. The genuine Christian does not outline plans or draw mental pictures, and then manipulate others to bring about his own desires; he watches for divine guidance to point the way; and then hastens to follow.

So, when Mrs. Eddy uses the word "Principle" to designate God, she reverses the belief that God is like unto physical man, with all his weaknesses. He who "spreadeth out the heavens" cannot be moved by human voice. The wise parent does not allow the small child to govern, and is not awayed from his just course in controlling the child. Love, the divine Principle, is the Father and Mother of the universe, including man. (Science and Health, p. 256); and the loving divine Parent does guide His obedient children, always, because He is divine Principle.

Old Families

Mr. Clare is one of the most rebellious rozzums you ever knewed—not a bit like the rest of the family; and if there's one thing that he do hate more than another 'tis the notion of what's called an old family. He says that it stands to reason that old families have done their part of work in past days, and can't have anything left in 'em now. There's the Billets, and the Drenkhards, and the Greys, and the St. Quintins, and the Hardys, and the Goulds, who used to own the lands for miles down this valley; you could buy 'em all up now for an old song a most. Why, our little Betty Priddle here, you know, is one of the Priddlees—the old family that used to own lots of the lands out by King's-Hintock now owned by the Earl of Wessex, afore ever he or his was heard of. Well, Mr. Clare found this out, and spoke quite scornful to the poor girl for days. "Ah!" he says to her, "you'll never make a good dairy-maid! All your skill was used up ages ago in Palestine!"—Thomas Hardy.

Science and Health

With KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1923

EDITORIALS

Child Welfare Bills in Kansas

THERE is reason to believe that as a result of the intelligent thought and free discussion which the people of Kansas are devoting to the proposed children's code, now taking form in bills introduced by the Children's Code Commission in the Legislature, there will be evolved constructive measures finally divested of much of what appear to be really objectionable features. The work of the commission has been painstaking and thorough, from the standpoint of those who have volunteered to pursue it, but there seems to be a well-defined determination on the part of those who oppose some of the more objectionable features of the proposed code to present their case to the legislators at Topeka and to have a hand in shaping and revising the bill before it comes up for final passage.

As in many other states, so in Kansas, there is opposition to the effort to include in what might otherwise be regarded as helpful and constructive child welfare measures, provisions for the enforced medical training of school teachers and the compulsory medical examination of school children. The opposition is against that alleged autocracy and bureaucracy which take their worst forms in legislation, proposed or enacted, designed to insure the supervision of children, as well as adults, by the self-appointed arbiters of the welfare, from the standpoint of health, of individuals and communities.

And the people of Kansas are resentful, apparently, of the declared purpose of the medical doctors to use them as the subjects upon which experimental legislation may properly be tried. They are told that whereas all reforms come from Kansas, the opportunity to do pioneer work is offered in proposed laws compelling supervision of schools and school teachers by medical boards. It is reported that at a convention of doctors and surgeons held in Topeka some time ago it was stated that if Kansas would take the lead in passing such drastic laws the campaign of the medical men in the eastern states would be greatly aided.

Now no people will hesitate when the opportunity is offered to lead in constructive legislation, but the doctors seem to have overlooked entirely the necessity, if it were possible, of convincing the voters of Kansas that the legislation proposed is actually constructive. The inclination is to believe that the children who attend the common schools today are not unlike those who attended them in the past. They are not in greater need of paternalistic supervision than were those of a former day who are now making and enforcing the laws in Kansas. They have the same rights as free-born American citizens to pursue the even tenor of their lives free from the interference of theorists and experimenters. They and their parents are able to look about them and see, unaided, some of the terrible results which compulsory vaccination and compulsory inoculation have left in their wake. They are, quite naturally, unable to see why there should be attached to what otherwise may be regarded as a constructive and helpful children's code, so called, provisions which deny to them that freedom of thought and action which is vouchsafed to the people of a democracy.

It is regrettable that it seems next to impossible, when truly constructive legislation is devised and recommended, to avoid the inclusion therein of provisions regarding which there never has been and never can be an undivided popular opinion. Constructive laws must, if they are to be helpful and effective, represent the best thought of the people in whose behalf they are enacted. And it is an indisputable fact that the growing tendency of popular thought is away from, and not toward, medical autocracy, no matter in what form it may appear. The effort is to make the schools the experimental laboratories of health officers and doctors paid out of the public treasury. In Kansas, as elsewhere, the effort is to multiply, by the number of counties and again by school districts, the total of these salaried or feed officials.

Existing public opinion is opposed to this campaign. By what means, then, are such laws enacted, nationally and by states? The movement is furthered by a clever and expensive campaign which arouses false fear in the thoughts of parents and lawmakers, and which attempts to arouse false pride in an unworthy leadership. Just as the medical men seek to establish a precedent in Kansas to be used in advancing their cause in the eastern states, they are now arraying, in an effort to induce Kansas to act, the states in which they have been successful in causing the enactment of some of their measures.

There is much good in the proposed children's code bill in Kansas, but its helpfulness lies not in including, but rather will be advanced by excluding, those questionable provisions which must be supported, if at all, by a divided public opinion.

Increasing Demand for the Bible

THAT ancient book which, even among what have been regarded as the more backward peoples of the present century, is regarded as the keystone of the civilization of the western world, is today the most sought after and the most generally read of any book ever published. It is encouraging that even with the reverses which civilization is believed to have suffered as a result of the recent war the demand for Bibles remains greater than can be met. Last year, according to official figures recently compiled, more than 30,000,000 Bibles were printed and distributed throughout the world. In its various translations, now numbering 770 different languages and dialects, it goes to the remotest places, where it finds those

who have been told of it awaiting it with interest and hope. And yet there are millions, especially in the interior provinces of China, who are said to desire Bibles which even the generous provision made cannot yet supply.

In the fifteenth century the first printed Bible came from the shop of Gutenberg. Its manufacture had required constant work for five years, from 1450 to 1455. This year the American Bible Society, which co-ordinates the Bible publishing activities of some fifty Protestant denominations of the United States, has placed an order for 3,000,000 copies of the Bible, which are to be printed on a rotary press at the rate of 10,000 an hour, to be sold in Latin-American and other countries for one cent per copy. The total production for the year will far surpass the 30,000,000 record of the previous year, it is announced.

But even within the United States the demand for Bibles has been unprecedented since the war. It is a reasonable inference, no doubt, that in the camps and at the front many men who had not previously had access to the Bible learned to know and appreciate its helpfulness. A privilege which they had not formerly sought, or which had been denied, they have made their own, apparently, with a result that cannot fail to be beneficial. It is said also that within the last five years approximately 500,000 Mexicans, not heretofore readers of the Bible, have found their way into Texas. An effort is being made to put into the hands of these people a copy of the Scriptures.

It may be claimed by some that the Bible in the hands of an illiterate and ignorant person means nothing. But this claim cannot be substantiated. The history of civilization bears convincing testimony to the fact that all those who read and study the Bible are benefited in some degree. This proof is evidently accepted at its face value by those who, seeking better social and political conditions for themselves, turn instinctively and confidently to the Book which they recognize as the keystone to the best civilization of which they have knowledge.

The bill pending in the United States Senate for the reorganization of the foreign service of the United States deserves success. It has advantage in its proposition to effect complete interchangeability between the consular and the diplomatic services. Today such a simple system of co-operation does not exist, and there is no certainty that an experienced and competent consul can be shifted to the diplomatic service where his attainments would be of the utmost value to the Nation which he represents.

Moreover the suggestion that salaries be increased, at least to a point commensurate with the expenses of living in foreign capitals, is not made too soon. Diplomatic salaries are what they were before the World War had cut the purchasing price of money in two. When a former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, like John W. Davis, testifies to the impossibility of defraying the expenses of his office for less than \$60,000 a year, the fact that the United States Government pays him a salary of \$17,500 can be looked upon as nothing short of an imposition.

Both in the Foreign Service and in the Department of State the scale of salaries is such that in the former case only rich men, and in the latter only the sons of rich men can afford to hold office. This is a sorry showing for a democracy, and in the case of the State Department officials is probably responsible for the perfunctory and dilatory way in which the duties of the lesser officials there are too frequently performed. Congress has an opportunity now to correct these evils.

AMONG those in the United States who have become accustomed to the use of many modern appliances and conveniences which are regarded almost as necessities, are not a few who recall vividly the days when the oxcart was in common use as a means of transportation. Those of a later decade remember also the times when tallow candles were used where now electric lights are regarded as indispensable—the days when kerosene lamps were almost unknown and when the cost of oil was next to prohibitive. Then within the easy recollection of many who are still active in the affairs of the world came the trolley cars, the telephone, and more recently the almost unbelievable strides in perfecting new modes of travel by land, sea, and air.

Unless it may be insisted that those things only are useful which need to be done to promote comfort, convenience, and harmonious living, it must appear that in this advance, undoubtedly beneficial and profitable, skill and adaptability in many of the useful arts and crafts are being lost. It seems but yesterday, almost, when the women of New England and their descendants in the then sparsely settled middle west spun yarns from virgin wool and wove them into rough flannels and cloths on their homemade looms. Hand-woven rag carpets and hand-braided rugs adorned the parlors and bedrooms, and homemade soap was used in lavatory and laundry. In many a farm and village home there was a simple kit of shoemaker's tools, used in repairing and sometimes in constructing footwear for family use. Often, also, there were carpenter and blacksmith tools, in the handling of which the farmers and villagers, fathers and sons, were reasonably adept.

But a great change has taken place. The trend in American affairs has been in the direction of specialization. The simple processes of manufacture and repair are being neglected and forgotten because it has been deemed more convenient to depend upon the factories, with their standardized outputs. Someone has observed that before many years, even if not already, the average man will not know how to harness a horse and hitch it to a wagon. But perhaps, as has been said, there

will be no need that he should know how to do these things. Perhaps it would be no more profitable for him to learn these accomplishments than it would be for the average woman of today to learn how to spin and weave, or how to "dip" candles or make soap.

Certainly it could not be insisted that the miller of the present should learn how to produce flour by the processes employed by the early American Indians. As we get farther and farther away from outgrown methods we realize their unimportance and uselessness. It is only as we fail to realize that we have been emancipated from former circumscribing and hindering customs, usages, and beliefs that we are inclined to look backward apprehensively and often longingly, possibly fearing to rely wholly upon the newer and better things.

THE apparently concerted effort in the legislative bodies of a number of the western states, including up to the present time Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Arizona, and the two Dakotas, in addressing Washington in behalf of an early recognition of Mexico, is certainly interesting, and may be significant. Just what influence has led to action of this sort taken in common is not more apparent at present than what forces have led the Administration at Washington to delay so long the recognition which Mexico seeks, and seemingly deserves.

Presumably these western legislatures were influenced by the spectacle of a Mexico which is more orderly than it has been since the time of the overthrow of Diaz. Even those American interests, which for their own purposes are desirous of keeping Mexico outside of the pale of recognition until concessions have been made to them, are unable to cite disorder and banditry as reasons for the refusal of recognition. Without ostentation or noise Oregon has restored order, and is rapidly building up again the industrial and political organization which will make Mexico truly great.

Report has it that the insistence of mercenary interests north of the Rio Grande, claiming certain rights in mineral deposits in Mexico which the Mexican Constitution would save for the benefit of the Mexican people, has caused the prolonged inaction of the Government of the United States in this matter. But most of the American people are not interested in oil, nor in coal, copper, or silver, however much a few fortunate concessionaires may be. They are interested materially in trade, and more than that they are rightly concerned that their Government should not set an example of trying to ostracize a neighbor, struggling upward toward a better organization of its state, simply because the mercenary interests of a comparatively few people may be menaced thereby. The action of these state legislatures seems to indicate a demand that the people, instead of the profiteers, be heard.

It is right and meet, someone has written, "that there should be an abundant utterance of good sound commonplaces." One wonders, indeed, what the world would be like, if the commonplace, for which many affect contempt, were suddenly obliterated. But if one perhaps more profitably wonders how much of interest he may find in a day's display of the commonplace; and if his query expands into sympathetic observation, he is likely to find excellent material upon which to whet his philosophy. No one, he may conclude, is so hopelessly commonplace that there may not be found in him a living spark of possible greatness of mind and heart; for quickened appreciation recognizes the deep-hidden and universal impulses of good, in operation through the commonplace.

One has only to walk abroad, with an open eye, to see everywhere the reflections of the ideal shining through the ordinary. Perhaps, if it be on a winter morning, even so lowly a thing as a cinder-strewn pavement may awaken interest. Someone—doubtless the janitor in this case—had taken kindly thought for others; and those who passed that way walked more securely because of that modest, but friendly, service. Some of the passers-by, it may be, remembered to return a grateful thought. Perhaps on the next wind-swept corner, the interested observer sees a man, with hoary locks, slight, poorly clad, and bearing the marks of toil-filled years, scattering crumbs from a crumpled paper bag, before a flock of iridescent pigeons. Commonplace? Yes; and beautiful, too. He had remembered the weak; and he had shared. These little feathered things, helpless before the heavy snows, enjoyed a breakfast which, without such practical friendliness, might have been at least uncomfortably delayed. Farther down the street, attention is arrested by a friendly driver, pushing his motor truck against a heavy load of coal, and helping the slipping horses up an icy hill. Commonplace—until one gropes toward the real force, the kindly thinking, that moved the load.

Everywhere it is the same. Around the corner, on the street cars and ferries of the cities, or along the rural lanes, these little deeds, of sundry details in various settings, reveal the ideal, the tender, the fine, emerging from the commonplace. The analysis is encouraging. It is out of this common impulse toward the kindly and the good that righteous public opinion is formulated. Give it a reason for the larger act, a motive for the greater effort, and unified right thinking carries a community, and, eventually, must carry a nation, toward practical friendliness.

Then, when strong nations shall have put their power behind the weaker ones, and helped them up the hill of reconstruction into peace—as they must do, if they would retain their strength—will the deed be different, in essence, from the friendly strewing of cinders on icy paths to make one's neighbors' feet secure; or different from the humble sharing of scanty crumbs? Greater, it will be, infinitely greater in magnitude; in essence, not unlike. The world, happily, is a very commonplace world, after all.

Editorial Notes

GRANTED that January, 1923, was one of the wettest first months of a year New England ever knew, but this does not mean the prohibition law has proved a failure.

Now that K. B. Kingsbury, the president of the Standard Oil Company of California, has publicly declared that the inauguration of the eight-hour day by his company has proved an economic benefit, one may justifiably look for some other lines of industry, which still cling to the old standard through apprehension of economic loss, to reconsider taking this same step. Mr. Kingsbury declared at the Senate oil inquiry that the effect of the change from the twelve to the eight-hour day, which, by the way, was made by his company in 1917, had added to the efficiency, esprit de corps and the morale of the men. Judge Gary might profit by lending an ear to Mr. Kingsbury's evidence.

IN MADISON COUNTY, Iowa, stands a monument which is said to be the only one ever erected to a tree. It tells all who may read its inscription the story of the "Delicious" apple, the parent tree of which is still standing and bearing after fifty years of fruitfulness. The story is a romance of pomology, dating back into the '50's of last century, when a new settler in Iowa, Jesse Hiatt, planted an orchard. In the spring of 1872 Hiatt found, however, that a Bellflower seedling in the orchard had perished, but that from its root had sprung a shoot, which showed an unusual ruggedness and began to climb upward with surprising rapidity. A few years later the tree reached the producing point and by early fall was covered with fine apples of an aroma and flavor such as the owner had never found elsewhere. For some fifteen years thereafter the new tree bore annually, and, although the crop increased from season to season, its owner was unable to find a way to make its fruit known beyond his immediate neighborhood. Then he sent samples of the apples to an exhibition in Missouri, the manager of which was a practical nurseryman, who was attracted by them. The tag had become mislaid, however, and it was not until the next year, when Hiatt sent another consignment, that the nurseryman could identify their owner and make arrangements for taking some scions from the tree. Today the apple is known and grown in every quarter of the globe where the apple flourishes.

IT SEEMS fitting that the profits accruing from the exhibition of the Mt. Everest film, which is now being shown in London and which is to be taken to the leading cities throughout England at the end of its London season, are to be devoted to a fund in aid of another attempt to reach the summit of this mountain. The film is interesting both from the point of view of its unique nature and because it represents phenomenal difficulties successfully overcome. Capt. J. B. L. Noel, the photographer, who is also delivering the lectures, found it necessary to carry his camera higher than a camera had ever been carried before, and in order to obtain some of his views, was compelled to stay at a height of over 23,000 feet as long as for four days at a time. The record of the expedition is extremely comprehensive, the spectator being carried along with it from start to finish. The ascent of the mountain is described in detail, among the views shown being those of the base camp and of the successive camps at heights of 16,000, 19,500, 21,000, 25,000, and 27,000 feet.

THOSE who have read the autobiography of Wagner will remember that he devotes many pages to discussing the opera "Liebesverbot," telling among other things the sorry results which attended its first presentation more than eighty years ago. It is not a matter of wonderment, therefore, that German music leaders are said to be determined to spare no pains to give the work the best rendition possible when it is reintroduced to the public, as it is announced will be the case shortly. The text of this opera, which, by the way, is based on Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" and is regarded as a stepping stone to Wagner's opera "Rienzi," has long been available, but of the music only fragments have been published. The reason of this is that it has lain among the Bavarian crown treasures since the winter of 1866, where it was presented by Wagner himself to his "royal friend," Ludwig II. When resuscitated it may no longer constitute a royal treasure, but it will, it is to be hoped, be finding a greater sphere of usefulness.

NOTWITHSTANDING the attacks which have been made of late on the Japanese Cabinet by Viscount Kato, the leader of the opposition party and the Premier's rival, Admiral Baron Kato, the Premier, and his Foreign Minister, Count Uchida, need have little apprehension that either their own country or the United States will disapprove of Japan's peace policy. Perhaps it is but natural that the Cabinet's friendly Chinese policy should have given rise to the charge that the Premier and his colleagues are showing weakness in their foreign relations, but the moral aspects of Japan's stand are of such a nature as to forbid the general acceptance of such a charge against the Ministry. Granted that Japan is one of the younger of the nations in the forefront of the world today, it is bidding fair to intrench itself firmly in its position by daring to do what the militaristic forces in and outside Japan may condemn.

WHEN J. E. Corrigan, the magistrate presiding in the Essex Market Court, New York City, at a hearing recently of an alleged liquor seller, declared that "half the cops are bootleggers and stealing whisky," he placed himself in a position where it would seem to be up to him to produce evidence to sustain his assertions. If he is correct, he is showing up a scandalous condition; if not correct, he is treading on dangerous ground. Can he substantiate his charges? If he cannot, he is doing grave injustice to the New York police force, and should be brought to an accounting.